Leslie's

JUNE 15th 1916

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper
Established in 1855





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Call the Roll of the Great-

F the men and women who have made the history of the world through forces set in motion and directed by them—who are they? Julius Cæsar, the name that sums up all that is supremely majestic and dazzlingly imperial in kingly power; Alexander the Great, the most astonishing figure of all times, one of the world's prodigies; Hannibal, the implacable foe of Rome, unequalled as a manipulator of men; Darius, the great organizer, the most modern

of the ancients, who established the first real empire in all history; Peter the Great, whose practical genius created a great nation from the semi-barbarous tribes of Eastern Europe; Elizabeth, whose foresight and commanding qualities of mind made England the dominating power among the nations of the earth—these are only a few of the marvelous life stories -each with its important lesson-that are told as never before in the twenty volumes of this beautiful new edition of

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Our Great Instructors

The lives of famous characters are the beacons that will guide us safely on the voyage of life, though the sea of time we navigate is full of perils. But it is not an unknown sea. It has been traversed for ages, and there is not a sunken rock or treacherous shoal which is not marked by the wreck of those who have preceded us.

Partial List of Famous Characters

Every One a Wonderful Personality

- One a Wonderful Personal
 Alexander the Great
 William the Conqueror
 Cyrus the Great
 Hannibal
 Pyrrhus
 Peter the Great
 Genghis Khan
 Hernando Cortez
 Marie Antoinette
 Romulus
 Mary Queen of Scots
 Henry iv
 Xerxes

- 10.

- Xerxes Julius Cæsar
- Nero
- 18. Josephine
 - Cleopatra 19. Queen Elizabeth Darius the Great 20. Alfred the Great

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considered complete without these wonderful books?

These twenty volumes throw wide open to us the doors of the great ones of earth. We see them as real men and women, not as demigods. Monarchs, statesmen, writers, soldiers and fair women of royal blood march in bewildering procession before our eyes. We catch glimpses of the rich interiors of luxurious palaces where, in an atmosphere redolent of perfume and blandishment, queens and warriors played deep with hearts, and great crimes springing from high passions reddened the pages of history; of the depths of castle dungeons where prisoners of state dragged out their wretched lives awaiting a day of deliverance that never came.

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woman's Subtle Mystery
was never so strikingly shown as in the
stories told in these volumes of the lives of
Cleopatra and Mary Stuart. Heiresses of a
kingly line, of rare mental accomplishments,
unequalled beauty, with all the irresistible allurements of their sex,
they mingled in their characters the most irreconcilable contrasts
—paltry arts and dissolute passions with magnificent spirit and
royal pride, fickleness and falsehood with tenderness and truth,
all that we most deplore with what we most admire. Each
quaffed deep of the cup of life, of its joys and agonies. Each paid
the price in the coinage of the wages of sin.
Where in the pages of the great masters of romantic fiction do
we find stories that, in depths of folly and heights of heroism, can
compare with these tragic lives?

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which were the turning points in the careers of these famous characters, and whose effects were far reaching in shaping the course of civilization, are vividly described in these volumes: The horrible Massacre of Saint Bartholomew and the terrible religious wars which desolated the sixteenth century, the veritable history of which is wilder than any romance: Decisive Battles which whiped out empires and created epochs, are pictured with all the strong dramatic interest which the circumstances attending them excite:—the Battle of Arbela, which sealed the fate of the Persian Empire; Marathon, the Waterloo of Darius the Great; the Battle of Cannæ that put an end to Hannibal's dream of the conquest of Rome; Pharsalia, in which Casar displayed his most brilliant generalship; the Battle of Hastings which changed the whole current of English history; the Destruction of the Spanish Armada, which made England undisputed "Mistress of the Seas"; Pultowa, which marked the rise of Russia as a great power—all these big events of history, and hundreds of minor ones, are seen revolving around these famous characters who will ever continue to hold the center of the stage in human interest.

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Harris Bros. Co. 35th and Iron Sts. Chicago, Illinois

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splendid Day Line flyers:

The Oldest Illustrated Weekly Newspaper in the United States Established December 15, 1855

EDITED BY JOHN A. SLEICHER

"In God We Trust"

CXXII

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1916

No. 3171



CZAR NICHOLAS INSPECTS HIS ARMIES

at recent picture of the Emperor of Russia to reach this country shows him reviewing one mies on the German front. He is the supreme commander of all the Russian forces and nuch time in the camp and field. The Russians are comparatively inactive at present, certain that they are preparing for future activities by piling up munitions. The White Sea is now free of ice and shipments are reaching Russia through Archangel.

Have You a Photograph Worth \$25?

See the announcement on page 752 of this issue of the monthly prizes for news photographs to be given by LESLIE's to its readers. competition is open to all who comply with its simple conditions.

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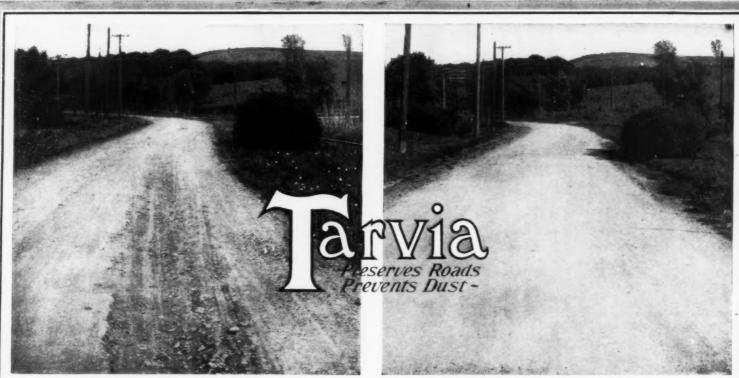


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School Information FREE Catalogs of all Boarding Schools (or camps)

U. S. Expert advice free. Want for girls
boys? Maintained by American Schools' Association. Wr

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"



Forest Lawn Road, Florence, Neb., showing transformation of road surface after the use of "Tarvia-X", penetration method

Tarvia Saves the Taxpayer's Money!

WHAT wears out a macadam road? W Not so much the weight of the traf-fic or the friction of the wheels carrying that weight, as the pry and dig of the motive force.

When the horse is the motive, it is the pry and dig of his iron shoes, rather than the wheels that disintegrate the macadam.

When the gasoline engine is the motive, it is the prying leverage of the driving wheels that disintegrates the macadam.

The heavier the weight, the harder the pry and dig.

The greater the traffic of the heavy cars, the more incessant is the pry and dig.

So the endless procession of automobiles and horses means constant disintegration of macadam roads, and the taxpaver's hand must go into his pocket to pay for it.

The way to correct this is to build and treat your roads with Tarvia. Its use slightly increases the first cost but it adds so much to the life of the highway and reduces maintenance expense so materially that its use is a great economy.

About Tarvia

Tarvia is a coal tar preparation, shipped in barrels or in tank cars

It is made in three grades, to be used according to road conditions, viz.

"Tarvia-X", "Tarvia-A", "Tarvia-B".

The chief use of Tarvia is for constructing and treating macadam roads,make them durable, smooth, resilient, dustless, mudless, waterproof.

It is also used on concrete roads, on brick pavements and even on good gravel roads—to smooth out irregularities, to arrest disintegration and for repairs.

"Tarvia-X"

"Tarvia-X" is always to be used when you are building a new macadam road, both as a binder and surface coating. The old way in building macadam was to use water as a binder.

But a water-bound macadam wears out quickly under modern traffic that loosens the surface, grinds it into clouds of dust, makes heavy mud and leaves the road full of holes.

Results and Cost of "Tarvia-X"

With "Tarvia-X" in place of water, you have a road smooth enough to dance on resilient enough for rubber tires to grip on without skidding, or for horses to trot on without slipping, without dust in dry weather-without slime in wet weather. You have a road that lasts.

The first cost of making a tarvia-macadam costs but little more than the old-fash-ioned macadam, but the saving in main-tenance more than pays this difference. So Tarvia costs you practically nothing!

"Tarvia-A"

Tarvia-A" is, practically, a thin "Tarvia-X", used for recoating the surface of a macadam road already built. It is applied hot and adds greatly to the life of the road. It keeps the road dustless, smooth and inviting to traffic, but its use is confined to certain kinds of traffic to be economical.

"Tarvia-B"

"Tarvia-B" is a much more widely used preservative. It is applied cold. It is thin enough to sink quickly into the road, yet strong enough to bind the surface par-ticles together into a dustless, durable surface. "Tarvia-B" offers the lowest cost of road maintenance yet invented.

Tarvia roads invariably reduce taxes for road building and maintenance. They give a maximum of road efficiency for a minimum of cost.

Special Service Department

In order to bring the facts before taxpayers as well as road authorities. The Barrett Company has organized a Special Service Department, which keeps up to the minute on all road problems. If you will write to the nearest office regarding road conditions or problems in your vicinity, the matter will have the prompt attention of experienced engineers. This service is free for the asking.

If you want better roads and lower taxes, this Department can greatly assist you.

Illustrated booklet describing the various Tarvia treatments free on request.

Philadelphia Cleveland Cincinnati Pittsburgh Kansas City Minneapolis Salt Lake City

Birmingham Seattle Peoria Nashville



The Paterson Manufacturing Company, Limited:

Toronto Montreal

Vancouver St. John, N. B.

Halifax, N. S.

EDITORIAL

LET THE THINKING PEOPLE RULE!

JAMES J. HILL'S LESSON

N immigrant boy who became a captain of industry and left \$100,000,000 has just died at St. Paul. His life is a lesson to every aspiring youth in the land. It will give him new heart to take up the tasks that lie before him and that lie before him and that lie before every one whose goal is the highest

The life of James J. Hill is in itself a striking rebuke to the preachers of discontent whether on the soap box at the corner, at the desk of the college professor or in the pulpit of the preacher who stirs the passions of the people by denouncing captains of industry as the unworthy beneficiaries of special favors.

From the humblest station in life Mr. Hill rose to be the master builder of the great Northwest. He goes to his grave in the fulness of years mourned by millions of his beneficiaries. What he has done in a big way, others have done and are still doing in smaller measure.

Let us exalt the story of James J. Hill. It is far better for the rising generation to be taught respect for our empire builders than to cry out that the rich are becoming richer and the poor poorer. teach our youth to emulate the example of the successful, and to point to men like Mr. Hill as the best proof that if the world owes any man a living he must go out and get it and not ask some one else to get it for him.

The farmer's son who in 1856, a fatherless boy, left the farm, and went to St. Paul on a Mississippi packet was not moved by a spirit of adventure but by careful judgment. He came to the United States because he believed it was, then as it is today, the door of opportunity for the man of industry, integrity and determination.

Accepting the humblest service as a laborer on the dock, he rose step by step to the masterful con trol of his vast transportation interests, and laid the foundations of a colossal fortune.

He was a pioneer in the development of one of the richest sections of the country. His sagacity fore-saw its future, and his credit enlisted the capital that constructed new highways into the richest unploughed region in the world. His genius created the farm and the factory, and gave them access to profitable markets.

Mr. Hill was a home builder. He pulled up the stakes that marked the wilderness and expanded the agricultural area of the country from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. Only a master builder can wipe out the desert, transform untrodden prairies into blossoming farms, and dot them with thriv-ing communities webbed by lines of railroads. When Mr. Hill landed from the packet boat at

St. Paul, that was a frontier town with a population of 5,000. Today it has increased nearly a hundred fold. Take the map of the United States. Glance at it in 1856 when Mr. Hill left his father's farm at Guelph, Ontario. Compare it with the map

Note the priceless wealth that has poured into is vast territory. The Red River Valley, the this vast territory. granary of the world's wheat market, feeds the nations; prosperous industries with millions of well-paid employees have been established; and cities of metropolitan size have arisen.

The value of the increase of public wealth made secure on foundations laid by one great captain of industry is incalculable. It cannot be expressed in millions. Who shall say that Mr. Hill was not entitled to his enormous fortune? And who shall decry the master builders of our railroads, the cap-tains of our industries and the financiers without whose co-operation no great achievement is possible

and no master building effective?
"The man with the big opportunity today is the man in the ranks," said Mr. Hill not long ago. Let

THE IDEAL GOVERNMENT

BY JUSTICE CHARLES EVANS HUGHES

THE people are entitled to have unselfish leadership and made have leadership and unselfish representa-tion. Popular Government will not attain its ideal until it becomes a point of honor for political leaders not to make their political fortunes the test of their actions.

this be the answer to those who proclaim the gospel of envy and hatred. It is their preachments that fill the breadline and call for the Bundle Day, master builder has no use for either.

Mr. Hill could not have done his great work if he had lived in the repellent atmosphere of today. He would have been turned aside by the heavy restrictions placed on the railroads, the limitations on

big business and the handicaps on big men. An empire in the Southwest lies almost as fallow now as the prairie empire of the Northwest did when Mr. Hill appeared to open the way for its redemption over half a century ago. Empire builders are ready to do in the Southwest what Mr. Hill did in the Northwest, but the work is left undone.

The imperial state of Texas with its enormous areas of fertile land finds them a drug on the market. No railroad is within reaching distance, because its drastic legislation is bankrupting the railroads of Texas. The new railroad mileage built in the United States last year was the smallest in nearly a quarter of a century. Why? Because the captains of industry have been driven from the field. The country

Mr. Hill was not the last of the great leaders, as some have said. Others are ready to follow in his some have said. Others are leady to follow in his footsteps. Bright, able, ambitious, young men stand ready to lead. Take the shackles from big business, give the railroads fair play, administer the Sherman law in the light of reason, remove the hardships of the Seaman's law, give capital free opportunity, and master builders of the new generation will promotely appear. generation will promptly appear.

SHOCKING!

HE worst conditions were found in the child-caring institutions for the feeble-minded on Randall's Island. I saw infants lying on a sun-baked veranda because there was no room to put them elsewhere, because there were insufficient nurses to take them away, without even mosquito netting to cover them and with flies crawling in and out of their mouths. The children in those institutions had been vermin covered; they also had been compelled to go without changes of clothing.

This is the statement made by Mayor Mitchel of New York City regarding the treatment of some of the city's charges. As the result of a careful inspection of other institutions, the Mayor reported that "children were found with their hair knotted with lice, their scalps covered with itching sores, their bodies covered with filthy clothes, underfed and under-nourished, deprived of reasonable approximation for recognition of the city of the sonable opportunity for recreation, compelled to sit on backless wooden benches, some compelled to bathe ten, fifteen, or twenty-five standing in a trough of six inches of water, many of them compelled to use the same towel after

Who is responsible for this frightful condition of the who is responsible for this rightful condition of the children committed to institutions at the expense of the city? Somebody is. Yet Mayor Mitchel and Charities Commissioner Kingsbury, instead of being acclaimed for the good work they are doing, are denounced for officious interference with public and private institutions. Son have gone so far as to demand their removal from office It is well that the matter has thus been brought directly to the attention of the Governor, for it affords him a splendid opportunity to show that he has a backbone, and that he stands with Mayor Mitchel whose sole purpose the proper conduct of the charitable instituis to insure the proper conduct of the charitable institu-tions of the city, to which 22,000 dependent children are committed at an annual cost of \$5,000,000 to the taxpayers.

Have not the civic societies, the women's associations for the improvement of the condition of the poor and all other organizations that seek to alleviate pain and suffer-ing, an urgent call to come into the open and give to our courageous Mayor the support he so richly deserves?

LET THE PEOPLE RULE!

A T the recent primaries in Pennsylvania votes were cast for Billy Sunday and Hans Wagner for President of the United States.

A man built an altar of wood and stones and burned himself to death on it in Colorado, leaving a bible marked

with the story of Abraham's near sacrifice of his son Isaac.

A young man who fatally shot a laborer in the back in a New Jersey town, when arrested declared that his motive was known to himself and to his God and that that was sufficient.

A seventy-year-old Chicago bachelor has just established trust fund of \$2,000,000 for the benefit of ten deserving Illinois institutions. He doesn't want to wait until he die before he does good.

Somebody sent a crate of eggs by parcels post to an Urbana, Ohio, merchant and because on one of the eggs an inscription had been written, the merchant had to pay

\$5.78 postage—the first-class rate.

A mob of four hundred women parishioners of a Slovak Church in Connecticut recently attacked the rectory with sticks, stones and eggs because they disliked the clergy-man who had replaced their favorite.

The New York Herald says that a large majority of the 3,000 patients in the tuberculosis hospitals in New York City, costing the taxpayers a million a year, are not suffering from tuberculosis, but are enjoying a good time at the city's expense.

Senator Kenvon in denouncing the \$44,000,000 River Senator Kenyon in denouncing the \$44,000,000 Kiver and Harbor Bill in the Senate declared that \$20,000,000 of it was "utterly unjustifiable." He said to his associates, "Your motto is 'Let the people squeal.' Some day a congress will be here which will not consider that the greatest statesman is the man who can get the greatest amount of money out of the Federal Treasury." nount of money out of the Federal Treasury And yet the people rule!

THE PLAIN TRUTH

WHAT! The Detroit Journal says: "Times are looking up again. Leslie's Weekly, Collier's and the American Magazine reverting to eulogies of industrial magnates instead of muckraking." Will our esteemed contemporary point out when Leslie's was ever numbered among the muckrakers? For the past decade it has been fighting the muckraker and the yellow journalist to the best of its ability, and it proposes to keep up the fight until the battle is won. Victory is in sight.

TEST! President Wilson in his speech at Arlington Cemetery, served notice on the business men of the country that he intended to put them to the "acid test" to see if they were willing to let their employees volunteer for federal training. Press dispatches report that, under a recent ruling by the Comptroller of the Treasury, Government clerks have been notified that they cannot be granted extra leave on pay to attend military training camps? Can the Comptroller stand the "acid test"?

PRICE-CUTTING! The advertiser of a first-class product who creates a market for it, at a fixed price, is a public benefactor. The dealer who cuts the fixed price of an article the merits of which have been established by liberal advertising is a public nuisance. He makes it difficult for the little dealer to hold his trade and the bargain counter he himself opens, on the pretence that he is cutting the prices of all his goods, is opened under false pretences. Perhaps this accounts for the fact that the referendum of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States shows that more than two-thirds of its members States shows that more than two-thirds of its members favor legislation to permit the maintenance of resale prices under proper restrictions. The buyer is best satisfied when he knows that he is dealing with a one-priced concern and that nobody else gets a better bargain. The manufacturer of a popular product has everything to gain by making its price reasonable, for if it is unreasonable, competitors will undersell him and take his market away. It is too bad that the question of the maintenance of a fair price for advertised commodities is not fully understood. It is a simple proposition, so simple that there is but one



Across the Continent from Monday to Monday

Cadillac in thrilling dash from Pacific to Atlantic shows incomparable stability and sustained speed

Los Angeles to New York in 7 days, 11 hours, 52 minutes

THE quickest way to appreciate the wonder of this triumphant trans-continental Cadillac trip, is to close your eyes and call up two pictures—one of the start, and the other of the finish.

Transport yourself first, to beautiful Los Angeles, and imagine a Cadillac leaving the city one minute after midnight on a Monday morning, the second week in May.

Then, blot out the picture of Los Angeles and substitute New York, and try to conceive the same car with the same driver swinging blithely up Broadway the Monday following.

No effort of your imagination, no words of ours, and nothing less graphic than a motion picture record can portray the heroic character of the work done by this Cadillac in the interim—between these two Mondays in May.

But the start and the finish, the distance covered, the remarkable time made, the great reduction made from the previous record—all these spell the superlative character of the performance so plainly that no motorist can fail to grasp its meaning.

The Cadillac which 'conquered the continent' was just such a Cadillac as you might buy and drive yourself.

It was equipped as your Cadillac would be equipped, with no special preparations other than those which would ordinarily be made for a long distance tour.

The trans-continental Cadillac was not a specially built car 'stripped for action'—but a fully equipped st dard Roadster; and, grant-

ing that you possessed the stamina of its single driver, the journey was one which you yourself might take if you were so inclined.

But, because of the terrific speed almost continually sustained, it involved, of course, hardships to man and car of an unprecedented character.

What it proves of Cadillac stability and endurance is aptly illustrated by a comparison between the Cadillac cross-continent record and the railroad schedule between the two cities.

The distance by rail is 3240 miles—the distance covered by the one Cadillac was 3371 miles

In the regular railroad schedule between Los Angeles and New York, in spite of smooth tracks, solid road-bed and clear right-of-way, a relay of twenty-two locomotives is called into action

Consider, now, the almost miraculous endurance of the car, handicapped a hundred times over in the matter of road-bed, yet it traveled its distance without so much attention to its motor as the cleaning of a spark plug.

Its rate of travel ranged from only 5 miles per hour, plowing through hub-deep mud, to 68 miles per hour on smooth stretches.

The railroad schedule is 90 hours—and the Cadillac cut 91 hours and 23 minutes off the previous motor car record made by the same driver in another make of car.

The Cadillac left Los Angeles at 12:01 A.M. Monday, May 8th, and arrived in New York City at 2:53 P.M. Monday, May 15th, with intervals for food and sleep.

In that eventful period of a little more than a week, it was put through a more terrific trial of stamina than the majority of cars encounter in ten years of travel.

Over mountain ranges, along precipitous passes, through desert wastes, fording unbridged streams, and through roads almost impassable at their best but made worse by this spring's copious rains, the Cadillac hurtled heroically on—not merely defying destruction, but unruffled, undisturbed and undaunted.

The wonder of the thing, is not that the trip was made without disaster.

The real wonder of it is not in the limited time that elapsed.

No, the real wonder, and the really valuable lesson, is that this wonderful thing was done with such unprecedented ease.

That this trans-continental Cadillac broke the previous record by nearly four days is incidental to the real achievement.

The real achievement rests in the fact that it emerged from the fray virtually as good a Cadillac as when it began.

It is still a Cadillac with many thousands of miles of service ahead of it.

All that the Cadillac has demonstrated before, is now demonstrated anew in another way.

We all know, now, beyond doubt, that there is not in this nation a set of road conditions which can successfully challenge Cadillac construction.

We all know that the Cadillac has again proven itself to be

The World's Greatest Road Car.



ONE HUNDRED DAYS OF BATTLE

PHOTOGRAPHS FROM VERDUN, GIVEN BY THE FRENCH MINISTRY OF WAR TO LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND, STAFF CORRESPONDENT FOR LESLIE'S



French soldiers leaving the train which has brought them as near the zone of fire as possible. They are on their way to relieve some of the battered battalions that have been holding back the German offensive. May 30th was the 100th day of the battle of Verdun. It was reported on that day that the Germans were massing their forces for a greater attack than any that had preceded it.



REFUGEES

REFUGEES

Women and children being sent away from the Verdun district. The city of Verdun was evacuated by the entire civil population in February, when the attack began, and is now a mass of ruins. As surrounding villages came within range of the Germans' advancing guns the inhabitants were hustled out with such belongings as they could transport. They are being cared for in all parts of France.



SHELLS OF MANY CALIBERS IN VAST PILES

Some idea of the abundance of artillery projectiles may be had from pictures of the depots of reserve ammunition in the rear of the French lines. Our correspondent was assured that this

photograph shows only an ordinary depot, of which there are hundreds. The Germans have recently increased the number of big guns on the Verdun sector.

DEFENDERS

DEFENDENS
The shells used in modern warfare are colosal. An estimate of the
size of the big ones can
be made from this picture, where we see them
beside soldiers of ordinary stature. France
claims to have an
abundance of ammunition, not only for her
own needs but to send
to Russia. The world
has never, perhaps,
seen a more remarkable industrial development than the building
up of the munitions
production of France
under the direction of
M. Thomas, Minister
of Munitions. Much
of the labor is done by
women.

BRITAIN AND GERMANY IN



BRITAIN'S FLEET SEVERELY PUNISHED

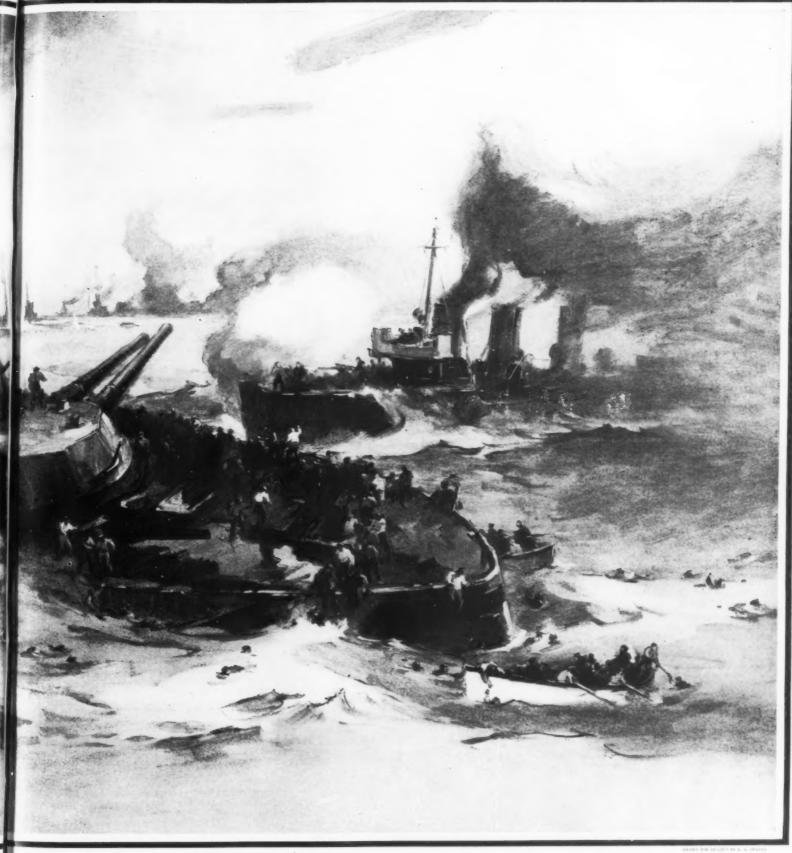
attie

roye

Both sides claim a victory as the result of the most desperate and costly battle ever waged on the sea, nearly 150 modern vessels being engaged. The German fleet, under Vice Admiral Scheer, met the British battle cruiser squadron under Rear Admiral Sir David Beatty off the coast of Denmark near the entrance to the Skagerrack about 3:30 p. m. on May 31st and a general engagement followed, the like of which the world has never known. Admiral Beatty had new, powerful and speedy battle cruisers supported by fast armored cruisers and torpedo boats, while opposed to

him was the whole German High Seas fleet. The British Grand Fleet, under Vice Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, was evidently about 100 miles to the southward. From 3:30 until dark the great ships hurled thunderbolts back and forth while Zeppelins, submarines and destroyers sent bombs and torpedoes hurtling against the foe. At dark the Grand Fleet came up, and the Germans, being then overmatched, turned and ran for port. Desultory fighting continued throughout the night. The terrific British losses were promptly and fully reported to the public.* They included the

WORLD'S BIGGEST SEA FIGHT



I STILL HOLDS CONTROL OF SEA

nature cruisers Queen Mary, Indefatigable and Incincible, three first-class armored ruisers and eight destroyers—14 vessels with a tonnage of 114,100 and complements sugregating 5,600 officers and men, few of whom survive. The Germans admit the ass of the battleship Pommern, the cruisers Weisbaden, Frauenlob and Ebling and six detroyers—10 vessels with a tonnage of 32,515 and complements of 2,493 officers and men, be British Admiralty, however, claims to have positive information of the destruction of German vessels not in the official reports and asserts that the German losses

were actually greater than those of the British. The British blockade has not been shaken by the action. The press of Holland calls the fight a draw. News of the engagement was received with rejoicing in Berlin, but London was rather sobered by the British failure to score a decisive victory. The general impression is that, while the battle cruiser squadron lived up to the best traditions of the navy in maintaining an unequal contest until the Grand Fleet came up, the Germans showed the best generalship. The battle excited intense interest throughout the world.

A BANKER'S GLIMPSE OF ALASKA

BY THE HON. A. BARTON HEPBURN

Anchorage, Alaska, May 1, 1916. ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, May 1, 1916.

The Puget Sound Country offers a delightful summer outing especially to one from the East or the interior. The average temperature for July is 74 degrees, for August 70 degrees; no excessive heat serves to prostrate; the soft, invigorating air acts as a tonic and insures rejuvenation. The excellent hotels of Seattle and Tacoma guarantee comfort; the Sound with its many arms and reaches affords all the pleasures of sailing and successful fishing; the many rivers and lakes add to the finny tribes of the sea the bass, the grayling and the trout and the exhilarating sport of rod and reel. The Olympics, the coast range, towered over by Mount Rainier, which looks down upon all the surrounding country from a height of 14,500 feet, offers to the mountain climber his heart's delight. Excellent roads appeal to the motorist heart's delight. Excellent roads appeal to the motorist and present an unrivaled panorama of lake and landscape, sea and mountain. In season bird and beast appeal to the sportsman, for they abound in numbers surpassing anything which the East affords.

Seward, Alaska, 1,600 miles' sail distant, just south of the

Kenai peninsula, is the designated ocean terminus of the system of railways which the Government is building. Anchorage, situated on Cooks Inlet, also on the line of the road now in process of building, will perhaps be the practical freight terminus.

The grade over the moun-tains from Seward to Anchorage is very great and spells difficulty and expense of transportation. Cooks Inlet is ice bound several months each year, and while easily navigable for all vessels now in Alaskan trade would not admit warships or deep-draft ocean vessels. deep-draft ocean vessels. The trade of all Alaska, for that matter, is embargoed during the severe winter months and coal from its enormous interior deposits, as well as other freight, may seek the easy grade to An-chorage and take the water route in season to Seward or elsewhere. If the Government reduces grade by tun-neling, Seward is bound to become a large and important seaport. It is only a few hundred miles from the usual route of vessels plying between San Francisco and the Orient. Kuro Siwa—the Jap-

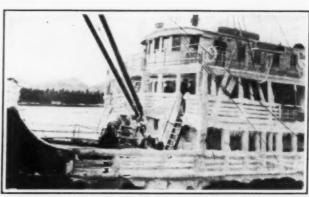
anese current—exercises for Alaska the same modifying effect upon temperature and climate that the Gulf Stream does upon Northern Europe.

Alaska has the same latitude as Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland and similar climatic conditions. The same development may be expected in Alaska that has obtained in those Scandinavian countries, increased and intensified by her enormously great latent resources. The Scandinavian countries have 16,000 square miles under cultivation and 75,000 square miles in grazing. Our Department of Agriculture has classified 60,000 square miles in Alaska as suitable for cultivation, located mostly

in the Susitwa, Tanana, and Kuskowim Valleys, with an additional 100,000 suitable for hav and grazing and another 100,000 square miles of reindeer range. timate makes available for a agricultura! timate makes available for agricultural purposes 260,000 square miles of the 566,446 square miles which constitute Alaska's total area. Alaska's annual output of gold is \$20,000,000. Fisheries produce nearly as much; it has the richest and largest copper deposits in the world; it has coal deposits equaling those of Pennsylvania and West Virginia in quality and surpossing them in volume. surpassing them in volume.

The four Scandinavian countries have 12,000,000 population and 14,000,000 head of live stock. Applying the same ratio to the available lands of Alaska would give her a population of 30,000,000 with 50,000,live stock. The present population Alaska is, last census, 64,356 including

natives. Her growth in population and commerce is bound to be steady and pronounced if not phenomenal. Alaska has 4,000 miles of navigable The Government has appropriated \$35,000,000



PAINTED BY THE FROST KING

notwithstanding the very great distance. This fact well establishes the quality of the clarified and invigorating atmosphere of this far-north country.

A careful reading of lit-

erature pertaining to Alaska prepared me in part for what prepared me in part for what the journey was bound to disclose, but seeing is the only sense that can give knowledge and secure ap-preciation of the grandeur, the sublimity, the fascinat-ing beauty of mountain, sea, stream, fiord, falls, islands, forests, cloud, and the glori-ous color effects which the ous color effects which the dazzling rays of the sun bring into existence. In connection with all these is a land of enchantment for all who love

and can appreciate nature.

The Thousand Islands with all their beauty would scarcely serve as a prelude to the surpassing grandeur and loveliness of the many thousand islands that adorn the 3,000 miles of Alaskan coast. The fiords of Norway, the far-famed glaciers of Switzerland can not compare with their counterparts to be found in Alaska in num-

ber, variety, size, color effect and all the qualities that give charm to these works of nature. Every intelligent American should read "Alaska, An Empire in the Making" by John J. Underwood and "Alaska, the Great Country" by Ella Higginson. Both interesting and instructive, these books will well repay perusal and give information

these books will well repay perusal and give information where gross ignorance now generally prevails.

The trip to Alaska is more than comfortable. It is in the highest sense enjoyable. Well-roomed on the Admiral Watson, of the Admiral Line, I find everything neat and cleanly. Its service is excellent, the food delicious, the beds superior, the discipline good and everything making for comfort and happiness. Commander H. E. Alasander seems to impart his spirit and energy to H. F. Alexander seems to impart his spirit and energy to

the entire crew.
All the steamers going to Alaska burn California fuel oil and, notwithstanding the enormous government-owned coal deposits, nearly all local enterprises use the same fuel. The action of the United States Government in rendering the action of the Chited States Government in rendering it impossible for Alaskans to mine coal for domestic or housekeeping purposes even is most amazing. Our Solons have been stalking monopoly so assiduously that the rights of Alaskans have been ignored lest some plutocrat should possess himself of some of Alaska's great latent resources. Coal lands may not be preempted, but may be leased; the restrictions and requirements, however, are severe and hence fuel continues to come from outside at ormous cost. Anyone wicked enough to build a railroad Alaska is required to pay a license fee of \$100 a mile, per year, and a dockage tax of 10 cents per ton on all freight in or out of Alaska. Things are improving,

The channel is fairly well lighted, but does not compare favorably with the coast of British Columbia. McKensie and Mann, who built the Canadian Northern Railroad,



ONE OF ALASKA'S LIVELY TOWNS Ketchikan, a thriving seaport, is typical of Als small it is full of energy and its people have fidence in its future.

for railway construction, now in active process, which will connect the commerce of these rivers and render accessible the great coal fields and mines, and forest and agricultural products and will invite settlement by making ingress and egress easy of accomplishment.

Anchorage is a government town. Only since July last were people allowed to locate therein. It now contains 5,000 people, mostly in tents and mostly in government employ in the contruction of the rail-road to the Matanuska coal fields,

Fairbanks, and an intersection of the big rivers that empty into the sea north of the Aleutian Peninsula. The difference in low and high tide at Anchorage is 40 feet. The tides of Cooks Inlet are the highest in the world, accepting only those of the Bay of undy. Cooks Inlet, with its arms and reaches, many bewildering chan-nels, resulting from the numerous rugged islands, the forbidding and embattled shores rising into lofty moun-tains, and at present swathed in white almost to the water's edge, possess a virility, a grandeur and sublimity which require the most poetic imagination and most facile pen even faintly to portray. The grand panorama reaches its climax in Mt. McKinley —monarch of the North American continent. With its altitude of 20,460 feet it stands alone in lofty pride and is distinctly visible from the vessel



LABORERS STRIKE AT ANCHORAGE

e is the newest town in the United States, being less than a year old as a population of 5,000 and in April was the scene of a laborer's considerable size. The photograph shows the strikers parading through the principal street.

THE YANKEE BATTALION

BY JAMES H. HARE, STAFF WAR PHOTOGRAPHER FOR LESLIE'S



LIEUT. RICHARDSON

N Canada they have—or had recently; it may be over seas by the time this appears in print—a "Yankee Battalion." The American newspapers call it the American Legion, and that is the way the inscription on the way the inscription on the badges worn on the men's caps and the officers' tunics reads, too; but throughout Canada it is the Yankee Battalion. It was 1,200 strong the day I visited its camp near Toronto, and was fine and fit and most anxious to be off across the sea.

Almost the first man I met was an old acquaintance of my last Mexican campaign. Lieutenant Richardson he is now, but two years ago, at Vera Cruz, he was just Tracy Richardson, late of Francisco Villa's machine gun corps.

He has hand in several other disturbances and is typical of the soldier of fortune element in the Yankee Battalion—which, by the way, is carried on the official rolls as the 97th

Overseas Battalion, C. E. F.
When the war broke out Richardson hurried to Canada and enlisted. He was mustered into the first contingent of Princess Patricia's regiment, and is one of the few men—some say only six—of that contingent who are still in the service. The others were wiped out around Ypres—killed, captured or crippled beyond further service. Richardson was hit twice in the right leg and once on the back by fragments of shell, and was mustered out



COMING OUT OF THE TRENCHES f the American Legion carrying a dismounted tun. It is easily handled by one man and can be fired from the shoulder in an emergency.

American army and has served in three campaigns. Five graduates of West Point and two of Annapolis are serving, and about 50 men who were recently in the

about 50 men who were recently in the Mexican war are enlisted.

Nearly all the men who have not had army service are of the adventurous type. Some are mining prospectors, others bushmen, cowboys, ranchers or anything else that has called for a wild, stirring life. They are all men who have enlisted because they want to see fighting, and as it is threatened to use them to reinforce the shattered but econstructed Princess Pats they are in a



MERICANS TO A MAN



THE TRAP Men of the Legion being instruct in the use of a fortification trick the luring of the enemy into communication trench where can be raked with machine gu

with an honorable discharge bewith an honorable discharge be-cause the surgeons thought he would never be fit for soldiering again. But he got well and strong and promptly enlisted again, this time with his own countrymen, and was given a commission. When they looked him over they noted down 24 scars from wounds on his body. It is said that more than half

It is said that more than half of the men in the 97th have seen service. Pioneer-Sergeant James Carson scaled the walls of Pekin during the Boxer uprising, and before that was in the battle of San Juan hill. Lieutenant Colonel W. L. Jolly was a major in the



DRUMS AND BUGLES FOR THE LEGION

A live-wire band that makes the Canadians take notice. The men have been recruited from all quarters. They put real ginger into their playing.

LEWIS GUN AT WORK the the wheel on the top of the rrel. That is the revolving gazine from which cartridges dropped into the firing cham-r. The barrel is air-cooled.

fair way to get what they en-listed for.

I was interested to find the 97th using the Lewis machine gun. It is the invention of a retired American army officer and was first offered to the United States. The War Department turned down the offer, it is said, because the gun was so efficient as to be considered in-human. It is theoretically capable of firing from 600 to 1,000 shots a minute. Actually it has fired 73 shots in 10 seconds, including time required to change maga-Lieutenant Richardson is an expert on machine-gun work

(Continued on page 756)

THE TREND OF PUBLIC OPINION

BY CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

THE PRESIDENT'S PEACE DREAM

HE whole civilized world longs for the end of the war. Nowhere is this feeling more

pronounced than in this country where, free from the bitterness of the belligerents, we ap preciate the horrors of the war and the effect of its pro-longation on future civilization. When President Wilson in his speech before the League to Enforce Peace advocated a league of nations to maintain the freedom of the seas to protect small states from aggression and to preven

to protect small states from aggression and to prevent future wars, he was simply following in the footsteps of Col. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft. Unfortunately President Wilson has taken this stand on the eve of a national election, and the comment of the foreign press interprets it in this light. "President Wilson's electioneering speeches," says the London Times, "are bringing him on dangerous ground. We should be sorry to enulate the suggestion should be sorry to emulate the suggestion of the Frankfurter Zeitung that President Wilson probably considers his political Wilson probably considers his political prospects would be helped by a conclusion of peace, but we think it right to state quite clearly that the Allies are not and will not be disposed to allow American internal politics to be intruded into their personal quarrel." The Vienna Neue Freie Presse also takes the view that the President is sairing an idea grown popular in America. is seizing an idea grown popular in America, to further his candidacy for re-election. It is unfortunate that partisanship runs so strong in this country as to give excuse for this criticism of the British and German criticism of the British and German When President Wilson declared that press. When President Wilson declared that the "world is even now upon the eve of a great consummation" it is not to be taken, as the Washington Post points out, as a hint that peace negotiations are on foot. The "great consummation" refers to the creation among the nations of a common force that shall prevent wars in the future. The President's definite acceptance of the The President's definite acceptance of the program of the League to Enforce Peace is held by a number of newspapers to be a departure from Washington's advice against entangling foreign alliances. "The American people," says the New York Sun, "want no entangling alliances." In reply it may be said that Washington's warning the alliances with one group of was against alliances with one group of powers against others, whereas the League to Enforce Peace calls for an alliance of all the great civilized powers for a single purpose—the preservation of peace. The participation of the United States in the Hague Court has practically made a pre-cedent for such an international agreement.

The New York Staats-Zeitung calls the universal union of nations for the prevention of war a "utopian dream," while the Rome Tribuna suggests that the idea "resembles extraordinarily the advice given to children to put salt on a bird's tail." The most significant recent move in Germany is the lifting of the censorship which permits the German press free rein to indulge in peace speculation. In this connection Ambassador Gerard is quoted by a Berlin correspondent of a Munich newspaper as saying: "Nothing can shake my confidence that peace is on its way." President Wilson, the Pope and the King as saying: is on its way." of Spain are mentioned in Berlin dispatches as the leading workers for peace. The Paris *Temps*, criticising President workers for peace. The Paris *Temps*, criticising President Wilson in the rôle of mediator, says, "To have tolerated the violation of the neutrality of Belgium does not create the violation of the perturbate in the restoration of for him the right to participate in the restoration of Belgium." Lord Cromer, former Consul-General in Egypt, while recognizing the President's good intentions and lofty aims, says that "confidence in President Wilson's statesmanship has been rudely shaken," and expresses doubt that Great Britain "under any circumstances would welcome Mr, Wilson in the rôle of mediator." The London Evening Standard declares that President Wilson gives no hint of perceiving "that his dream of universal peace lies in the lap, not of the gods, but of the Allies." Representative Gardner of Massachusetts has introduced a joint resolution declaring that the Congress of the United States "would view with apprehension any inconclusive and premature

of the Carranza Government, in presenting the note to the

QUIT MEXICO
OR FIGHT

N a sharp note, General Carranza
has demanded that American troops
be withdrawn "immediately" from Mexico, thus ending an "insupportable situation." Señor Eliseo Arredondo, Ambassador-designate

State Department, said it was not to be considered an ultimatum, a fact borne out by its extreme length—5.000 words. General Carranza holds, correctly, that he never gave permission for our troops to enter Mexico. After the Columbus raid General Carranza approved the idea of entering into an agreement that in future cases each country might send its troops across the border should bandits enter and commit depredations. This protocol This protocol bandits enter and commit depredations. This protocol was never completed or signed. Accordingly General Carranza is able to say that our troops are in Mexico without the consent of the Mexican government and in violation of Mexico's sovereignty. "In the face of the

HOUSE Drawn for Leslie's PRETTY HARD TO SWALLOW

> unwillingness of the American government to withdraw the above forces," recites the note, "the Mexican govern-ment would be left to no other resource than to procure the defence of its territory by means of arms," but the promise is made to use every means under the treaty of 1848 to prevent an armed conflict. Every new turn in the Mexican situation illustrates the failure of the Administration to look the facts squarely in the face, and to have a definite policy based on the facts. Villa and his band are still at large, and no one is on their trail but our punitive expedition. "The anxiety of the de facto Government to take leave of the Americans," says the New York World, "is greater than its desire to be rid of brigandage. So long as it remains in this frame of mind, it may have to tolerate THE biggest thing at the bigge

convention of women this country

WOMEN SCORE A POINT

has ever known-the thirteenth con wention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in New York City—was the recognition of the Federation by the Federal Government. Other features of the great meeting attended by 20,000 women from all parts of the country may have been more spectac-ular, but the official recognition of the Federation by the National Government in the creation of a Bureau of Emof work by the Civil Service Committee of the Federation, of which Mrs. Frederick H. Cole of Nebraska has been chairman. The plan provides that women desiring employment may file their applications at any post office, while the clubwomen in each locality will act as the supervising force and clearing house for the Government. the press conference of the Federation, speakers advocated the abolition of the woman's page in the daily papers. Women used to read the newspapers and the magazines for their fiction. Then came the woman's page, supposedly devoted to women's interests, but principally to recipes or the latest fashion hints. Women today, are interested in everything that is going on in the world, so that it is not to be considered a compliment to have a frivolous woman's page.

THE American protest to Great Britain and France against their interference with first - class mail on the high seas is so perfectly supported

by law and precedent that there can be no answer but compliance to its demands. Private mail,

inviolable under the Hague Convention of 1907, has been seized, detained, lost and destroyed, and it is this practice against which we vigorously protest. Citing specific cases of injury to American interests as a "lawless practice," which can no longer be tolerated, Secretary Lansing in closing says: "Only a radical change in the present British and French policy, restoring to the United States its full rights as a neutral power, will satisfy this government." The note cites British precedent against present British practice. In the civil war, replying to Great Britain's protest against the seizure of mails on the British ship Adela, Secretary Seward announced the principle that "public mails of any friendly or neutral power, duly certified or authenticated as such, shall not be searched or opened, but be put as speedily as may be convenient on the way to their designated destination." This practice was followed by France in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870; by the United States in the Spanish war; by Great Britain in the Boer war; by Japan and Russia in the Russowar, and by Germany in the pres-When the German cruiser *Prinz* Eitel Friedrich captured the French steamer Floride, the 144 sacks of letter mail were forwarded unopened to their destination as as the German cruiser reached

BOTH SIDES OF THE the railroads in RAILROAD STRIKE the threatened

BOTH SIDES OF THE THE position of strike is succinctly

set forth in bulletins on display at all stations of the Long Island railroad. The railroads say the men demand 10 hours' pay for 8 hours or less work in all but passenger service, with time and a half for overtime. This would mean an addition of from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000 to the pay-

roll. Only 18 per cent. of railroad employees make this demand and they are already the highest paid men in the service, receiving 28 per cent. of all the wages. Wages average as follows: Engineers \$1,750, conductors \$1,500, firemen, \$1,030, brakemen, \$1,000. Wages have steadily advanced from 1900, when they absorbed 38.8 per cent. of gross earnings, to 45.3 per cent. in 1914. Replying to the contention of the railroads that present demands are not really for an eight-hour day solely for increased wages, the four brotherhoods claim they are after shorter hours. The time and a half for overtime is demanded as penalty to prevent overtime work. In all trades where the eight-hour day obtains there is an extra charge for overtime; otherwise there would be no eight-hour day. As to high wages, the trainmen say the railway employee receives a less hourly rate of compensation than almost any other trade. The hod-carrier is cited who receives \$4.50 for eight hours or about 56 cents an hour, while the highest paid train conductors receive 55 cents an hour. Replying to the increase of wages in the last 15 years, railway employees refer to the increased cost of living. With both sides thus before the reader, can anything be more timely than the suggestion of Albert B. Lambert, made recently in LESLIE's.
"A strike such as is threatened," said he, "will crumple the railroads, demoralize labor and cripple business. The subject, therefore, should be between business and labor, not between labor and railroads." Accordingly labor, not between labor and railroads." Accordingly he suggests a national conference of all the commercial and trade organizations of the country to be called to hear the representatives of labor. If the demands of railroad employees are just the business interests of the country can then be trusted to cooperate with labor in securing an adjustment of wages and rates to the best interests of all.

WATCHING THE NATION'S BUSINESS

BY THOMAS F. LOGAN, LESLIE'S WEEKLY BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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all 50,

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FTER denouncing manufacturers who appeared in Washing a great stir over the so-called Mulhall exposure, James J. Blakslee, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, is accused of having conducted a lobby to influence legislation. For years labor leaders have had virtually a monopoly of this sort of thing. Congress is a legislative body and the people have a right to appeal to it either under organized or unorganized influences. It would be better if the people kept more closely in touch with legislative body and the people have a right to appeal to it either under organized or unorganized influences. It would be better if the people kept more closely in touch with Congress. It is rather unusual, and certainly ill-advised, for an official of the Postoffice Department to wire to hundreds of his subordinates in various parts of the country instructing them to write or wire to the representatives to whom they owed their appointments, asking that railroad mail pay provisions be changed in accordance with the recommendation of Postmaster General Burleson. The bill that the Postmaster General wants makes for mail freight carried on passenger trains a freight rate to the railroads of only one-third to one-half the rate paid for high-grade freight carried on freight trains. Such a rate would be confiscatory. The bill that the Postmaster General wants also would extend the so-called Blue Tag System which at present is operative in only a limited section and applies only to certain publications, so as to apply to all territory and all magazines. The Postoffice Department now has the right to direct that certain monthly magazines be sent by freight, and this generally applies to publications that have no news features. The amendment would give the Postoffice Department complete discretion to say what magazines should go by plete discretion to say what magazines should go by freight trains and what ones should go by mail trains. Army and navy officers are prohibited from attempting to influence legislation and there should be a similar prohibition against officials of the Postoffice Department.

ENDING THE HUNT

VIRTUALLY the entire Amer

ENDING THE HUNT ican army was sent into FOR VILLA Mexico to capture Francisco Villa, once considered a great patriot by the present Washington Adminstration, but later characterized as a dangerous bandit. Now it is proposed that the American Government shall admit the failure of the Villa army fairer to the failure of the Villa army was sent into the entire enti Villa expedition, just as the failure of the Vera Cruz expedition was admitted more than a year ago. The troops are to be withdrawn from Mexico now, just as they were withdrawn from Vera Cruz. Plans interpreted as meaning a gradual withdrawal of the American forces from Mexico and the policing, if not the pacifying, of the country by Carranza forces were allowed to leak out authoritatively at the War Department. In calling attention to this program, Secretary of War Baker, at least by implication, denied the report of Carranza's impending demand for recall, which came with force in the note received on June recan, which came with force in the note received on June 1st. The secretary sought to emphasize the "cooperation" which the Administration has established between the First Chief and the armed forces of the United States Government. Viewed in the light of the most recent facts,

U. S .- "I BELIEVE YOU SEE THE POINT"



Chubb in the Rochester Herald DON'T WASTE THAT! DUMP IT IN THE BOAT!"

the situation becomes clearer than ever that Carranza has the situation becomes clearer than ever that Carranza has been issuing demands for withdrawal, designed for home consumption, while this Government, having secretly agreed with Carranza to withdraw, is bending every effort to pull out with the greatest amount of credit possible. It was admitted that the 13th cavalry, the first to enter Mexico, has been withdrawn and that other detachments are returning to the United States. Doubtless the withdrawal has been retarded by the peremptory tone of the latest Carranza communication, but all signs point to an latest Carranza communication, but all signs point to an earnest desire on the part of the administration to get the American troops out of Mexico without further fighting. Such action would probably be followed by the slaughter of Mexicans and foreigners who had cooperated with the troops, even in such a limited way as by selling them food. Such massacres are already reported from the territory already evacuated.

evacuated.

HOW TO GET

AN ARMY

AND PERTABLE AN ARMY

AND PERTABLE AN ARMY

AND PERTABLE AND to obtain the necessary number of recruits without general military service. The army reorganization bill, recently enacted by Congress, more than doubles the authorized size of the army. Including the increase of 23,000 men, there is a jump from the present army of about 76,000 men to an army of 211,000. If great difficulty has been found in keeping the army up to its old authorized strength, how will it be possible to maintain an army of nearly three times the size? Senator Dupont of Delaware, who fought all through the War Between the States foughts become all through the War Between the States, finally becoming a colonel of artillery, suggested and caused to be adopted a colonel of artillery, suggested and caused to be adopted a remedy for the greatest weakness of the recruiting system. He pointed out that of the 2,500,000 men who were in the War Between the States on the Northern side, more than 1,000,000 were below the age of 21 years. Yet the law regulating recruiting provides that no young man, under the age of 21, shall be accepted unless he has the written consent of his parents or guardian. Thousands of youths without parents, and unable to provide the court fees necessary to obtain a guardian, are presented from fees necessary to obtain a guardian, are prevented from enlisting. Senator Dupont brought about an amendment to the army reorganization bill, lowering the age limit to 18, as in the case of the navy. When it is realized that the total number of enlistments in 1915 was 47,388, while nearly 20,000 were rejected solely because of minority, the importance of this amendment can be appreciated. In fact it is very likely to solve the problem of recruiting.

LIMITING ELECTION

EXPENSES

F there is as much money spent in the forthcoming campaign as there has been in previous Presidential years, it will be because the law is being evaded. There is now a Federal law providing a penalty of a fine not exceeding \$1,000

and not less than \$250, or imprisonment for a term of not more than one year, for any corporation which makes a money contribution in connection with any Federal election. There is another Federal law which provides that every payment or disbursement by a political comthat every payment or disbursement by a political com-mittee must be accompanied by vouchers and receipts, which shall be preserved for 15 months after the election, and that the treasurer of such political committee shall, within 30 days after the election, at which representatives in Congress were chosen, file with the Clerk of the House a sworn detailed statement. There is a prohibtion against any candidate for the Senate or House spending more than \$10,000 in any campaign for his nomination and election. He must make a sworn statement that he has complied with the law before he can take his oath of office.

THE WEAKNESS PRESIDENT WILSON, in one of

PRESIDENT WILSON, in one of his Western speeches, stated that the United States navy ranked fourth among the world's navies, instead of second. It is true that the United States navy at the beginning of the war was at least the rival of the second best navy in the world, but since the war began marvelous progress has been made which has left the United States relatively far in the rear. Both Germany and Great British ress has been made which has left the Chited States relatively far in the rear. Both Germany and Great Britain have turned out vessels which have speed and armament greatly superior to any vessels in the United States navy. Great Britain is credited with an addition of ten dread-noughts since August 1, 1914, and Germany is supposed to have completed at least six, besides an unknown but for-midable number of cruisers, destroyers and submarines. midable number of cruisers, destroyers and submarines. Speed is a factor of warship construction in which the United States navy makes a sorry showing. The newest battleship, the Oklahoma, recently made 22 knots an hour for three hours at her speed trial. This speed is excelled by practically every large vessel in the British and German navies. The German armored cruiser Blücher was destroyed on January 24, 1915, because it was unable to escape from the fast British squadron. The other German vessels escaped, thanks to their speed, but the Blücher, which had a speed of only 26.5 knots, lagged behind and was destroyed by the battle cruiser Lion, leading the British squadron. If the finest vessels in the United States navy should engage in battle with an equal number of British or German dreadnoughts and battle-cruisers. States navy should engage in battle with an equal number of British or German dreadnoughts and battle-cruisers, the American fleet would be under a fatal disadvantage. By reason of their speed the foreign vessels could choose their own range and their larger guns could destroy the American vessels without permitting the latter to come close enough to make their guns effective. If the foreign feet should be outnumbered by the Americans, it could easily show a clean pair of heels, while the Americans could not hope to escape by flight. Big guns and speed have been shown to be the winning factors in all naval contests in the present war. Admiral Craddock's squadron was destroyed off Coronel because the Germans had bigger guns and greater speed. A few weeks later Admiral von Spee's squadron was surprised by a British squadron possessing larger guns and greater speed and annihilated.

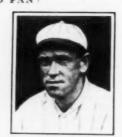


DEFENCELESS OLD SOUL HELD UP BY COLONEL PORK

SEEN IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

ED A. GOEWEY (THE OLD FAN)

ROBERTSON



CHASE

Here are two stars, Davey Robertson, of the Giants, and Hal Chase, of the Reds, who are more than holding their own in the baseball limelight. Last year Davey finished ninth among the National League batters with an average of .294, but suffered a mishap in the winter which threatened to limit his usefulness, and Manager McGraw announced that he would keep him on the bench for utility work and would give Roush, of the Feds, Robertson's place in the outfield. The latter rebelled at the reflection upon his ability and threatened to leave the game unless sent to a team where he could play daily. Finally the Giant's leader placed him back to the outer pasture, and not only did he assist the New York club in their sensational fight out of the cellar, but for weeks he set the pace for all the batters in the parent organization. Chase, though one of the game's greatest first basemen, acquired a reputation as a club jumper, and there was no wild scamper to sign him when the Feds collapsed. Herzog finally took him, but as Mollwitt was hitting terrifically, his debut as a Red was postponed. One day, when "Molly" was banished by the umpire, Chase took his place at bat, assuming two strikes as a handicap, hit the first ball tossed for a double and stole third and home. Of course he has not been on the bench since. re two stars, Davey Robertson, of the Giants, and Hal Chase, and stole third and home. Of course he has not been on the bench since.

JOHN McGRAW

(EXCUSE US, MR. KIPLING)

re's been nothing quite so queer
the Giant's spurt this year,
ce the good old game of baseball came to cheer us,
in owonder John McGraw
d. "To us most teams are straw,
d the men who used to jeer now quake and fear us,
ten we started for the West,
were laughed at by the rest,
it looked as though we'd anchored in the cellar;
we beat those clubs a mile,
or Herzog lost his smile—
their pennant hopes we proved the real dispeller."

y you thrashed your rivals, John McGraw, in every game you played 'em re's no doubt you beat and flayed 'em a better man than they are, John McGraw,



ONE WOMAN WHO CAN

ONE WOMAN WHO CAN
The old supposition is all wrong. A
woman can throw straight and far.
If you are a "doubting Thomas"
note Miss Gladys Palmer, a third
year student at the University of
Wisconsin, who recently threw a baseball 217 ft. 3 in., breaking the intercollegiate record of 203 ft., made by
a Vassar pupil. Unofficially the
Wisconsin Miss threw a National
League ball 240 ft., and intends
to try to set a new official world's
record. record.



EVEN FATHER TIME CAN'T PACE MEREDITH To Ted Meredith, the flying son of Penn, went the individual honors at the forty-first annual track and field championships of the Intercollegiate A. A. A., held recently at Cambridge, for capturing the quarter-mile championship in the world's record-smashing time of 47 2-5s. and then,

YOUTHFUL SOUTHERN GOLF

Though but eighteen years old, Miss Alexa Sterling, of Atlanta, Ga., recently successfully defended her title as Southern woman golf champion, won in 1915, at the Chattanooga, Tenn., tournament against aggressive competition. Her most dangerous opponent was Mrs. Alston Shoaf, of Savannah, Ga., whom she defeated six up over the 36-hole course. The tournament excited great interest and was well attended. and was well attended



NEW WORLD'S RECORD This is Charles Hoyt, the Grinnell College sprinter, who recently obtained a niche in the Hall of Fame when he won the special 200 yds. dash at the Drake Relay Carnival, at Des Moines, in 21 2-5 sec., a new world's record for a curved track. Smith, of Michi-gan, holder of Eastern inter-collegiate record, was second.



ONLY THIRTEEN, BUT PREPARED

PREPARED

Kirk Shearer, youthful son of Raymond E. Shearer, formerly Internal Revenue Collector, at Carlisle, Pa., who has been shooting ever since he was able to hold a gun, is Pennsylvania's boy champion at live or clay pigeon shooting. He has met and defeated many streets feld shots add ground. expert field shots old enough to be his daddy.



NEW YORK STAGES SENSATIONAL MARATHON
When Villar Kyronen, carrying the silks of the Milrose Athletic
club, recently won the modified Marathon in New York City from
Hannes Kolehmainen, of the Irish-American Athletic club, and
victor in the event the two previous years, he completed with honor
one of the most remarkable distance races ever seen in America.
Kyronen and Kolehmainen, both Finns, not only led the field of
more than 1,300 runners over the entire twelve and three-quarter
mile course, but ran almost shoulder-to-shoulder nearly the 'entire
distance. The winner breasted the tape only by inches at the finish
by a remarkable burst of speed. His time was 1 hr. 9m. 10s., and
his rival was but one-fifth of a second behind him.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT



FOUGHT MEXICANS FROM AN AUTO

FOUGHT MEXICANS FROM AN AUTO
Lieutenant Gorge S. Patton, who led a party of nine
men in an automobile raid on a band of Mexican
bandits and killed three, including Jusio Cardenas, a
leading Villa lieutenant. The bandits were rounded
up at the San Miguel ranch, 60 miles southeast of the
American army headquarters at Namiquipa. The
mother, wife and daughter of Cardenas witnessed the
fight and saw Cardenas wounded. He signaled that
he would surrender, but as the troopers approached
him opened fire again and was shot dead. The bodies
of the slain bandits were taken away on the hoods of
the automobiles to be identified. The killing of Cardenas was second in importance only to the death of
Candelario Cervantes, another Villista leader, who
was rounded up a few days later.



A GEORGIA BELLE IN WASHINGTON Miss Mary Hardwick, daughter of Senator and Mrs. Thomas W. Hardwick, of Georgia, is a great favorite in Washington society. She is one of the most beautiful girls in the Congressional set.



OFF TO THE WAR AGAIN

OFF TO THE WAR AGAIN

James H. Hare, dean of war correspondents and photographers, sailed on the St. Louis of the American line on May 27th for England, on his way back to the scene of war. Mr. Hare, after a couple of months of well-earned vacation, has returned to Europe to cover the war for Leslie's, both as a writer and a photographer. His wonderful pictures naturally bring him into the public mind as a photographer, but readers of Leslie's have expressed much enthusiasm over his terse, piquant war correspondence. He has covered military matters in England, the fighting in France, Belgium, Serbia, and Greece, and the mobilization and refugee work in Holland. He returns with a roving commission to go wherever he can get the best material.



THE KAISER IN PARIS

From a photograph of Emperor William made while he was a Prussian while he was a Prussian prince during a visit to Paris. It is not prob-able that anyone who was present when this picture was made had any vision of this bright-faced lad becoming one day one of the world's greatest rulers and holding in his hands the destinies of millions outside of his own realm.



STILL ACTIVE THOUGH A CENTENARIAN

Louise Brayton Sawin was the first schoolteacher in Madison, Wis., and she still lives in that city, where she celebrated her 100th birthday on May 23d. On being interviewed she said that she believes "Education is fundamentally necessary before equal suffrage is universal."

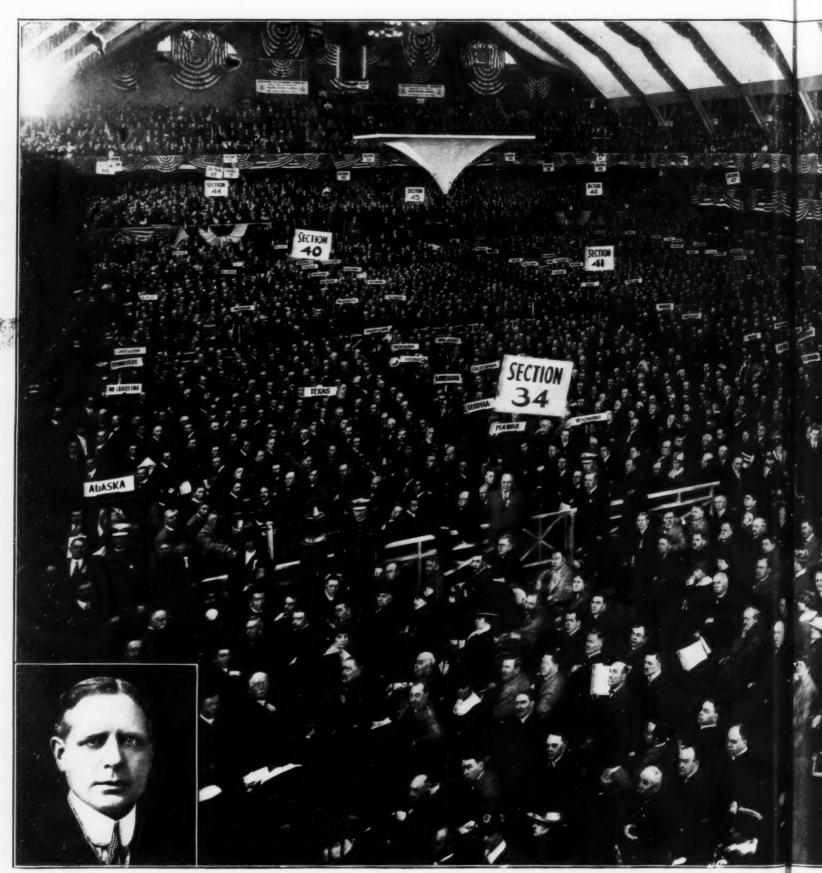


GOES TO FAIR AT AGE OF 100

Mrs. Susan Y. Egan, of San Diego, Calif., celebrated her 100th birthday on May 19th by visiting the Panama California Exposition. She is shown in the photograph seated between her son, W. H. B. Egan, of Boston, who had journeyed to San Diego to help celebrate the day, and her daughter, Miss Sarah M. Egan.

HISTORY-MAKING CONVI

OTOGRAPHED FOR INC.



The Republican National Convention was called to meet in the Coliseum at Chicago on Wednesday, June 7th, 1916, at 11 o'clock in the morning, for what promised to be one of the most fateful meetings of the party. It was nearly noon before the delegates were seated and business could be taken up. Charles D. Hilles, Chairman of the National Committee, who had charge of the arrangements for the convention, called the audience of

OPENING SESSION OF THE SIXTEENTH REPBLICA

Me

non to a

12,600 to order and summoned Senator Warren G. Harding, of Ohio, to become temporary chairman and make the opening address. Senator Harding talked for an hour and 17 minutes. He began with a plea for harmony in the Republican party and urged that the schism of 1912 be forgotten. His references to the need of adequate defense measures were heartily applauded. He advocated a return to a protective tariff and alluded to the

VENTION OF REPUBLICANS

OR LANGES BY MOFFETT STUDIOS



REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION AT CHICAGO

Mexican situation as humiliating. The address was pronounced a safe, old-time Republican keynote. Everybody, however, was more interested in the question of who was to be nominated than in the keynote. The convention adjourned for the day before 2 p. m. to allow the committees time to prepare their reports. Tickets for the convention were at a premium. Among the delegates was Mrs. Olive C. Cole, of Los Angeles, Cal., who is 82

years old. The other women delegates were Mrs. Abbie E. Krebs, of San Francisco, and Mrs. Louise F. Lusk, of Missoula, Mont. In the photograph of the opening session the speaker's platform is shown under the large, white, curved sounding board suspended from the ceiling. The hall was splendidly decorated. The portrait in the insert to the left is of Chairman C. D. Hilles and to the right of Senator Harding.

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THE LIFE OF A SOLDIER PHOTOGRAPHS BY F. W. ZINN

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Mr. Zinn, an American student in Paris when the war began, served in the French Foreign Legion for 20 months and has been promoted and transferred to the aviation the evice. These pictures, picked up by him during his service, give a vivid idea of soldier life.







DIGGING JUST FOR PRACTICE Trench digging in a con-valescent camp. These men have recovered from wounds and are being wounds and are being hardened up preparatory to rejoining their regiments. They are not allowed to forget any of the things learned in camp and field, and trench digging is one of the mast important the most important to the most important to

the most important. When wholly fit the convalescents return to their

PACKING THE "SACK" A sergeant of the Foreign Legion with his pack ready for the march. The trick is to get the weight high and the material close to the body.

ENTERTAINING THE SOLDIERS

SOLDIERS
The French Y. M. C. A. has organized and maintains amusement head-quarters for the soldiers wherever there are military camps. Concerts and cinema shows are given in the evening. and cinema shows are given in the evening. The picture shows the foyer at La Valbonne, which was always crowded at every performance. American comedy films were especially popular. When entertainments are not on, the men read and write in these buildings. Coffee and other refreshents are sold at small prices.







We asked the artist what he considered the chief charm of beautiful hair and he said, "I look for three things: even color, brilliance and a fluffiness that eliminates any hard, straight, definite lines." The easy attainment of just such hair results from proper care and choice of the right shampoo.

CANTHROX

15 Exhilarating Shampoos for 50c at Your Druggist's This is about three cents a shampoo. No good hair wash costs less; none is more easily to Just dissolve a teaspoonful of Canthrox in a cup of hot water and your shampoo is refree Trial Offer To prove that Canthrox is the most pleasant, the most simple, in all ways the effective hair wash, we will glady send one perfect shampoo free to any ad-H.S. PETERSON & CO., 212 W. Kinzie Street, Dept., 56, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

y perfumed scalp stimulating hair cleanser which has ade for hair washing only, and in addition to its cleans effect upon both hair and scalp. If troubled with da moves most of it, and after each succeeding shampoo



Selling-Brains Worth Millions

ERE are pictured eight of the world's master salesmen.
They annually sell goods worth hundreds of millions.

They are keenly alive to every movement that works for better business through better salesman-

That is why they and scores of other world cap-

1 Say You Will Come, Now

D. M. Barrett, Charman Executive Committee, World's Salesmanship Congress, Detroit, Mich. will attend the Congress. Please sand me the program.

Address

tains of selling and mer- Norval A chandising - enthusiastically endorse the first World's Salesmanship Congress at Detroit, July

Here they will take active and leading parts in the Congress. No other business gathering has ever enjoyed such sup-

port and co-operation.

There will be departmental discussion and instruction by experienced authorities on every phase of selling effort and activity.

Every salesman every sales manager-every sales executive-can profitably attend.

WORLD'S SALESMAN SHIP CONGRESS Detroit, July 9-13











RESPONDING TO THE DRILL SERGEANT'S CALL

French recruits hurrying from a refreshment cart to resume drill. The cart sells light refreshments such as chocolate, bread and wine, and is well patronized during intermissions in drill



Ah-it's

BUTTER-KIST

You Can Tell This Pop Corn by its Toasty Flavor!

NO other method on earth makes pop corn like the automatic Butter-Kist Machine, now a regular feature of stores, theatres, etc., all over America.

It pops, removes the unpopped grains, and butters evenly—with pure creamery butter. Then superheats each fluffy white morsel to an appetizing crisp.

This process gives crackling Butter-Kist its tempting toasty flavor! Folks can tell it blindfolded.

Try a 5c bag or a 10c carton. But make sure they bear the Butter-Kist trade-mark. This distinguishes the genuine.

\$600 to \$3000 Extra Net Profits Yearly For-

Drug Stores-Confectioneries-Cigar, Department, 5-and-10-Cent Stores Theatres-News Stands-Billiard Parlors-Hotels-Resorts, Etc.

You men engaged in these or similar pursuits are losing \$2 to \$10 cold cash profits every day you do business without this Butter-Kist Pop Corn Machine. Requires no extra help or heavy stock investments.

We'll send you scores of records from men in your own line to prove it.

Earns five times as much profit per square foot as anything else known to trade. Motion makes people stop and look—coaxing fragrance makes them buy—exclusive toasty flavor brings them back for more.

Increases entire volume of your business-whether in large or small town.

"Average net profits \$59.90 per month," writes Mr. John Rice, Barre, Mass., population 600.

Department Store, Philadelphia: "Butter-Kist sales \$1085 the first month." No store or theatre complete without Butter-Kist Machine. Occupies only 26x32 inches of floor space.

Pay From Your Profits

A small payment brings the machine. One hour after arrival you can start it paying off the balance. Minimum capacity 70c, maximum \$4 per hour.

Get "Little Gold Mine" Book Free!

See this famous money-making book that gives full details, proof of profits, and actual photographs of stores, theatres, etc., where Butter-Kist is winning big sales.

It's free to any business man. Send the coupon now-don't wait.

HOLCOMB & HOKE MFG. CO., 553 Van Buren Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Largest Manufacturers of Pop Corn Machines in the World (159)

Every time you pop the raw corn in this glass case you make a NET profit of \$2.80

Every time this hot plate revolves it pops four 50 bags of Butter-Kist making you a NET profit of 140 in 3 minutes.

This automatically butters each popped kernel. Every time it uses a pound of creamery butter you make a \$1.40



HOLCOMB & HOKE MFG. CO. 553 Van Buren St., Indianapolis, Ind.

"The Little Gold Mine"

that tells all about the Butter-Kist Pop Corn Machines, gives actual records of sales and profits.

Name Business

ONCE IN EVERY MAN'S LIFE The Policeman's Story but when he saw my Colf he dropped his sleep producer, threw up his hands, and begged me not to shoot. Then Jim the roundsman came on the run. Why shouldn't I think a lot of this Colt? It saved my life and helped to break up the worst gang that ever up the worst gang that ever bothered the Department." "How to Shoot," and Catalog No. 17 You can't forget to make a Colt safe" GOLL'S PATIENT FIRE ARMS MFG CO. HARTFORD, CONN.



Have You a Photograph Worth \$25.00?

For the best photograph appearing on its pages each month, beginning with July, Leslie's will offer a prize of \$25.00; for the second best, \$15; and for the third, \$10.00. The prize pictures and all others accepted by the editors will be paid for at the regular rates. Photographs will be judged by Leslie's editors on

News Interest, Reproduction Qualities, Promptness in Sending, Size of Print. Anyone may send pictures and there are no conditions except that the print mu not be submitted elsewhere at the same time. Remember, if the picture is accepte whether it wins a prize or not, it will be used and paid for at the usual rates. If copyrighted, written copyright release must accompany photo.

Leslie's wants news pictures and wants them quickly Address, Editor Leslie's, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City

EXPORT PROMOTION BUREAU

EDITED BY W. E. AUGHINBAUGH



A view of Avenida de Mayo, the principal thoroughfare. This and other South American cities have splendid moving picture theatres.

THE cinematograph is to be found all excitement which is developed has often over the world. It has penetrated the resulted in riots, for all of Latin-America is filled with French, English and Germans Burma, Siam, the Straits Settlements, who are intensely patriotic. Egypt and the Philippines. I have attended moving picture shows in Damascus and in Jaffa, in Morocco and in Persia.

Prior to the war English, German, Italian, Swiss, Spanish, Japanese, French and American companies were doing business everywhere. All of the large centers had international film exchanges catering to the trade. The films produced by American and French companies were most in favor due to perfection in detail and originality of subjects. To-day, however, the war has suspended the operations of the European and Japanese concerns and the moving picture exhibitor is forced to look principally to the United States for his films. The lack of photographic chemicals and the absence of the other indispensable necessities for this art also has had much to do with the present great scarcity of films. As a consequence reels made at the beginning of this industry and which were shown in the early days from the metropolitan cities to the backwoods towns of this country, are now in active service in various parts of the world.

PICTURES IN DEMAND

Due to the troubled condition of all of Europe the various theatrical, opera and circus companies that toured the world are no longer to be met with, so that the moving picture theaters have taken their places and onstitute the principal form of amusement for the population of the cities of Latin-

merica and the Orient.
In China the motion picture shows at Hanin, Haifag, Tinkin, Hue, Annam, Pekin, Canton, Shanghai and Hong Kong are packed at every performance. In Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad, Bombay, Ajmeer, and Karrachi the loyalty of the native of India to the British Government has been materially stimulated by exhibiting on the screen in open air parks the Indian troops in bivouac and in action in Europe. Latin-America has always been a good field for the cinematograph. In the larger capitals like Rio de Janiero, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Santiago, Lima and Havana the buildings in which exhibitions are given are the equal of any in this country.

A SET PROGRAM

The typical Latin-American moving pi-The typical Latin-American moving piture program will always contain a funny skit, a scientific film showing, for instance, the development of insect or plant life, a French tragedy, a Wild West scene, invariably concluding with the usual reel showing current events in Europe and the United States. Of course such war films as can be secured are thrown on the screen, and the

In Buenos Aires the moving picture industry is under control of a trust, which practically prohibits others from entering the territory. The minute a suitable building is vacated the combination gets a lease on it, so that if one arrived with films and the necessary machinery there would be location in which to display them. This is not true of the other larger cities of Latin-America. It would pay to take to all the larger town of those countries appro-priate reels and lease them to moving picture theater proprietors. Films that the censor would not pass in this country, or that could not be shown on account of age, would be well received in the republics to the south of us. Captions and descriptive sentences should be in Spanish for all these nations, excepting Brazil, where Portuguese is stoken and the translation and printing should be completed here as nowhere in Latin-America could such work be properly

AS AN ADVERTISEMENT

The moving picture speaks all languages. It reaches the illiterate and the intelligent. It seems to me it could be advantageously used for advertising purposes. I doubt if my readers who have never lived in the out-of-the-way spots of the earth can appreciate the full value of this suggestion. For instance the women of Latin-America are behind the world in matters of modern, simple dressing. They have been wearing for centuries underclothes consisting of several cumbersome pieces tied, pinned and buttoned in place. They have no idea of the convenience or the comfort that comes from convenience or the comfort that comes from wearing a union suit. A film showing the cotton growing in the field, a cotton picking scene, the cotton being ginned and baled, then shipped to the mills, followed by pictures showing every detail in manufacturing the suit, and finally how it is laundered, would hold the attention of every one. The completed suit might be shown on a model. Throughout the run of such a film the trade-mark should be repeatedly dis-played. Picture theaters would pay for the

use of such films.

One of the leading New York hotels, desirous of catering to the Latin-American tourist has sent two representatives on a tour through the various countries to the



Nine out of every ten Parker Pen buyers now specify this Pen Because -

It's a Safety and Self-filling pea combined.

bined.
It can be carried in any position.
There are no slits, slots or holes in the wall of the barrel, thus preventing the accidental escape of ink.
The pen point is always moist and ready.
The pen for the business man, soldier, sailor, student.
The yacation pen.

The vacation pen.
The useful accessory for Milady's dainty purse.

All sizes—\$2.50, \$3, \$4 and \$5. Parker Pen dealers everywhere. Catalog free. PARKER PEN CO. 180 Mill St. Janesville, Wis. New York retail service store. Woolworth Bldg. New York, where you are cordially invited to call A BANKER'S GLIMPSE OF ALASKA

(Continued from page 742)

terminating at Prince Rupert, near the Alaskan border, were each knighted by the King of England for their service to the public. Canada knights railway builders.

Our country indicts them.

I quote from Pat O'Cotter, who has summed up matters in rhyme.

med up matters in rhyme.

When all Europe is a shamble
And the whole world is at war.
And half the land the sun shines on
Is drenched in human gore:
When every nation counts the men
It knows are tried and true,
We send this message to you, Sam
Anska stands with you.
You never treated us quite right,
You grabbed away our coal,
And "reserved" all our firewood
And what we used we stole,
You swaked us on our cable tolls
But we don't give a d—
Even at 28 cents per word
We are with you, Uncle Sam,

The Government owns the cable and telegraph lines in Alaska and is building a railroad from Seward and Anchorage to the coal fields of Matanuska and perhaps on to coal fields of Matanuska and perhaps on to Fairbanks. The enthusiasm over govern-ment ownership of public utilities is not very great in Alaska. Our commerce with Alaska amounts to nearly \$60,000,000 annually and is rapidly increasing. The fish pack is \$16,000,000 yearly. More than \$225,000,000 in gold has been taken from Alaska. The Gastingay mine is expected Alaska. The Gastineau mine is expected

Alaska. The Gastineau mine is expected presently to add materially to the annual output. The copper mines now coming into full development will add millions to Alaska's credit.

The timber supply of Alaska is limitless. The raising of fur animals as an industry is making rapid strides. Fox farms, where the red, the blue, the cross and the silver gray foxes are bred are quite numerous and a demonstrated success. Marten farms also exist. When the American people can be made to realize the wealth and commercial possibilities of Alaska, proper legislation and proper attention will soon follow. If they could be made faintly to realize the scenic beauty and grandeur that awaits the visitor, Alaska would be flooded in season. The people who mortgaged their homes to buy automobiles, would sell their autos in order to visit Alaska.

WILFUL WASTE

THE working classes in England are receiving wages never dreamed of before, but are spending the extra money as fast as they receive it. Boys, who once were glad to get \$1.25 a week, now receive \$5. Skilled furnace men get \$50 to \$60 a week, and steel smelters as much as \$75. Women, whose husbands have gone to war, in many instances get a separation allowance greater than the husband's wages had been Or if a son is at the front, the separation allowance to the mother, added to the big wages paid the husband at home, puts the family in the moneyed class. Edith Sellers, writing in *The Nineteenth Century*, deplores the fact that war wages have led the people into wildest extravagance. Charlotte Barrington, writing in *The Nineteenth Century*, tells of one factory where \$150,000 was distributed as a bonus among the men. "When offered by the employers cash down "When offered by the employers cash down or an investment made for them in war loans and all trouble saved them, but £200 out of the £30,000 was eventually subscribed." The big wages are going into gramophones, furniture of a showy kind, jewelry, cinemas, music halls and theaters, drink, tobacco, sweets, toys. Much money case into another to the content of the con goes into entertaining.





Which is Better for the Boy

Forced Exercise or Fun?

Apply your answer to oat food.

Oat food is also important. It is food for growth. It is rich in brain and nerve needs. It has for ages been the marvel vim-food.

In some homes it is forced. It is made a duty but not a luxury. Yet Nature lavishes on oats her rarest charm and flavor.

In some homes the oat dish is a dainty. Its flakes are made of big, rich grains, unmixed with puny, starved oats.

Those housewives have discovered Quaker Oats. Men and women, boys and girls, revel in this oat The food they need is the food they want. And they eat it in abundance, as they should.

uaker Oats

Energy Food Made Delightful

Quaker Oats is not a doctored oat food. No flavor is added, nor is Nature's flavor altered. Man can't improve on that.

We simply pick out the plump grains, the full-grown, luscious oats. Two-thirds of the oats are rejected as not good enough for

Find out the result-it will pay you. Look into the package—see the big, white flakes. Cook them and note the aroma. Taste them and note the superlative flavor.

There are few food problems more important than getting delightful oat food. And it costs

ou no extra price.

Ioc ana 25c per package Except in Far West and South

A \$2.50 Aluminum Cooker

Made to our order, extra large and heavy, to cook Quaker Oats in the ideal way. Send us five trademarks—the picture of the Quaker—cut from the fronts of five Quaker Oats packages. Send \$1 with them, and this double cooker will be sent by parcel post.

Address The Quaker Oats Company, 1708 Railway Exchange, Chicago



START YOUR BOY RIGHT

Does your boy read manly books?

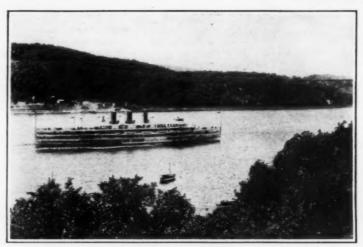
There is one set of books which ought to be on the library table of every home where a bright, manly boy is growing up—SEA is growing up S AND BI FIGHTERS BUCCA-NEERS.

Every healthy minded boy loves adventure stories, and these are true stories of dauntless bravery fierce fighting and hair-breadth escapes told about the great naval heroes and adventurers who forever established Anglo-Saxon supremacy on the seas.

Here are three volumes with page after page of the glorious achievements of Nelson, John Paul Jones and Perry, and one volume devoted entirely to the Buccaneers of the Spanish Main, those terrors of the seas whose exploits fascinate readers of all ages.

There isn't a real boy anywhere who will not be delighted beyond measure with this set of books. He will read them and re-read them, and as he lives over again the ex-ploits of the strong men who made the naval history of the years gone by, he will be stirred to emulate them in the qualities which they displayed and that always win out in the battle of life-courage, perseverance and fortitude.

Readers of LESLIE's have right now the opportunity of securing this set at a special bargain, from the Brunswick Subscription Company, 418 Brunswick Building, New York. This company is New York. This company is selling out its Elizabethan edition -four volumes, totaling 1,600 pages, bound in rich, green, silkpages, bound in rich, green, sik-ribbed cloth, size 7½ x 5 inches— at a special price of \$4.00 for the entire set, delivery charges pre-paid. If more convenient send \$1.00 with order, and \$1.00 a month for three months. The company guarantees to refund money if not perfectly satisfied. (Advertisement.)



ON THE RHINE OF AMERICA

Steamer Washington Ireing of the Hudson River Day Line, the largest river passenger carrying steamer in the world, on the picturesque trip up the Hudson. Visitors to Nev York from distant points will enjoy the trip between Albany and New York by this histori waterway, either en route or as a side-trip from the Metropolis.

LESLIE'S TRAVEL BUREAU

EDITOR'S NOTE—This department will give specific information to LESLIE'S readers who are planning to travel at home or abroad. Correspondents are requested to state definitely their destination and time at which the proposed trip is to be made. This will facilitate the work of this bureau. Stamps for reply should be enclosed. Address Editor Travel Bureau, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

THE WEST REPAYS THE EAST

year. This season the direction of summer travel is reversed. Westerners are coming east. Judging from inquiries made of this de-partment, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Montreal, Quebec, Niagara, the Evangeline Country and the Thousand Islands are the points of principal interest to this season's prospective travelers.

The section covered by the scope of the inquiries embraces a territory rich in his-torical lore and scenic beauty, and it would seem that the desires of the most exact-ing traveler would find satisfaction in almost any portion of the great Atlantic seaboard.

While the West may boast of sce grandeur second to no other region, still there are other places that satisfy the great body of travelers in America. True, in the East, there are no marvelous canyons, wonderful geological attractions and glaciers, but there are rivers and lakes in which abound as gamy members of the finny tribe as ever will be found in the West; it has mountains as rugged as most people would care to climb on a summer outing, and views from their peaks unsurpassed in the West, albeit the beauty is of another quality; shore lines that are the envy of the artist, ranging from the weird, ever-changing sand dunes of Virginia to the pine-clad, rock-bound coast of Maine, with waters dotted with hundreds of beautiful islands, the rendezvous of regular summer colonies. This is the very regular summer colonies. This is the very heart of America. It first pulsed with the throbs of the Colonial settlement and the Revolutionary War that sent the blood of Revolutionary War that sent the blood of life, growth and development into the remoter regions of the country. Well do we owe it allegiance. It should always be a source of pride to an American that he knows the East as well as the West, the South as well as the North, for without seeing all sections of the country he cannot loyally say that he has "Seen America First."

The railroad and steamship lines, with their usual foresight, have planned to meet the demands of the Westerners with many attractive trips to the East. The old dread

attractive trips to the East. The old dread of mal-de-mere is a thing of the past and or mal-de-mere is a tining of the past and each year a greater number of tourists seek information regarding rail-water tours. From the West one can journey to Chicago, Duluth, Port William, Detroit and Cleveland and thence, on the palatial steamers of

"WESTWARD HO" was the trend of the Great Lakes, enjoy from one to four the "See America" campaign last days of luxury in cool waters. This trip year. This season the direction of summer affords views not to be found in other parts of the country. Thriving cities mark the shore lines, and at these one may stop and learn of the history and marvelous growth of the East. From Buffalo one naturally goes to Niagara to see the world's greatest waterfall, or crosses into Canada. waterfall, or crosses into Canada. From Georgian Bay east to Newfoundland, Canada abounds in playgrounds for the summer vacationist. Though the war has made it necessary for tourists to foreign countries to safeguard themselves with passports, this is not necessary now in Canada. Anyone with legitimate business purposes or seeking the enjoyment of travel. purposes or seeking the enjoyment of travel can enter or leave Canada without passports, provided he is neither a citizen by birth or naturalization of Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey or Germany. Persons born in these countries, but who have been naturalized by the United States, may enter Canada if they so desire, but they should carry their United States naturalization papers means of identification.

Across the lake from Niagara is Toronto.

and from there one can take the beautiful trip down the far-famed St. Lawrence and up the Saguenay, a tour not surpassed for beauty even in Norway. Or, if one does not wish to journey farther eastward along the St. Lawrence than Montreal, he can trace his course through Lake Champlain and Lake George to Lake George Landing, thence by rail to Albany, and begin there the trip down the Hudson, the Rhine of America. to New York, whence there are numerous routes to return to the West with scenic attractiveness that will gratify even the jaded globe-trotter.

Others coming east, prefer to travel via Others coming east, prefer to travel via New Orleans, thence by the long sea route to New York; or find the trip to St. Louis and thence by boat up the Mississippi and east by rail, attractive. Numerous other ways of making the journey by rail and water are afforded the Eastern tourist-from Savannah via Savannah Line to New York or Morehate & Misers Line to York, or Merchants & Miners Line to Philadelphia and Baltimore; from Charles-ton to New York, Richmond and Norfolk; from Norfolk to New York via Old Domin-ion Line; and from Baltimore to Boston via Merchants & Miners Line. From New York and Boston numerous lines ply the Atlantic

(Continued on page 755)



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TRAVEL BUREAU

to New England, the Maritime Provinces and the Evangeline Country.

An Eastern tour can be as long and as varied in interest as one may wish. The railroads and steamship lines are prepared to plan these tours and the principal tourist agencies are operating "conducted" and "independent" tours to all points of interest east of the Mississippi. In the East, welcome and hospitality await the Westerner and he may count on returning home as well satisfied as Easterners were last year with the rich rewards of their journey to the Golden

Gate.

F. S., San Diego, Cal.: Write the Vancouver Board of Trade for information as to automobile routes between Vancouver and Grand Forks. The road from Portland to the Dalles, Oregon, is known as the Columbia River Highway and is one of the most beautiful drives in the country.

B. K., New York: The baths and waters of French Lick Springs are recommended for the treater of the country.

B. K., New York: The baths and waters of French Lick Springs are recommended for the treater of the country.

B. K., New York: The baths and waters of French Lick Springs are recommended for the treater of the country of the country.

B. K., New York: The baths and waters of French Lick in which you will find all the information you seek.

E. G. S., Waynesboro, Pa.: The Red Cross Line has for several years run delightful cruises from New York to Nova Scotia, including all expenses and excellent accommodations on steamers, for \$60 and upward. To visit Boston, Portland and Eastport you would have to make the tour all rail one way, which would increase the cost of the trip. Solina to which you refer undoubtedly are those located at the place called Hot Springs, a short distance from sheeville and one day from New York. The rates at Mountain Park Hotel are \$3 a day and upward. These thermal springs have for many years enjoyed an excellent reputation and the waters are undoubtedly efficacious for rheumatic affections.

J. L. B., Jackson, Miss.: Both the Southern Facilie and the United Fruit Company operates and berth included. The Peninsular & Occidental Steamship Company operates between Havana and Key West, daily, except Sunday and Wednesday, from Key West and, except Sunday and Thursday, from Havana.

P. S., New Orleans, La.: Thirty days would be ample in which to make a journey to the coast vis

Maine Central Railroau descripers in inactions.

M. M. H., Atlanta, Ill.: There is no more healthful mountain climate in the country than that of Colorado if you seek travel in the West for your health. The scenery is world-renowned and opportunities for recreation and educational travel are numerous. Denver, Colorado Springs and Manitou namerous. Denver, Colorado Springs and Manitou new commended by many physicians, but before the commended by many physicians, but before suit your doctor, as the high altitude does not agree with all constitutions. Sending booklets of Colorado Springs and the side of Colorado Springs and the side of the constitutions.



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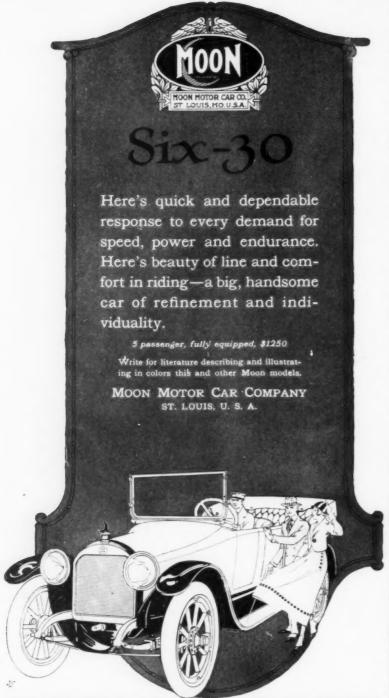
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and has charge of 36 men. It is reported that our own war department is reconsidering the Lewis gun and may adopt it for the United States army

I was surprised to find so few evidences of war in Canada. Beyond the large number of men in uniform and the almost constant sight of troops, there is little to indicate that Canada is involved in war. The shops are crowded, the purchasers seem to have plenty of money and life goes on much as it used to. Even passports are not necessary for Americans entering Canada, and nothing is done to discourage

legitimate travel across the border.
Superintendent of the Interior W. D. Scott, at Ottawa, assured me that conscripon is not considered as a possibility and that no one wishing to visit Canada need stay away through fear of being forced to enlist. All the Canadian soldiers are volunteers, and it is thought that Canada can raise 500,000 men without resorting to compulsion. The men of the 97th think that many thousands would volunteer from the States if it were possible to advertise the Legion and its purpose there. This however, cannot be done without violating the neutrality laws of the United

Men of various ages are found in the Legion, some of them being gray-haired, but all their hearts are young and to a man they are eager to get over to France and see some "real fighting," as the veterans of the Philippine, Mexican and Central American campaigns express it.

campaigns express it.

The Americans have a bugle and drum corps of which they are proud, and with justice. It is a snappy organization and sets the Canadians gasping when it goes into action. Like all the men of the Battalion, the musicians have been given a stiff training. In fact some say that the Legion has been trained to much The acceptance. has been trained too much. The men listed to fight, not to drill for years, and they want to be off for the front. They are a fine lot of boys, and can be depended upon to give a good account of themselves.

INCONGRUOUS

Stage manager—My dear, I wish you would wear a different gown in the second

Rita Ravenyelp—But that is the latest yle full dress and I paid two hundred dollars for it.

Stage manager—That may be true, but when your husband says "Woman, you are hiding something from me," the audience can't figure out what he means.—Judge.

A SONG OF THE FLAG

Oh, sing we the song of the flag, Of the banner that billows and beats

As it rips through the wind on the roofs of the towns

It tears through the rage of the blast, In a fury it tugs to be free, As it swings in the teeth of the storms of the land And sings in the gales of the sea.

It runs in the winds of the plains

It steadies and stiffens and thrills,
It streams in the smoke of the scattering clouds And gleams on the bayonet hills.

sing we the song of the flag As it bellies and flutters and flings As it leaps to a home in the arms of the air And laughs at the lusts of the kings.

It flames with the red of the dawn And the white of the breakers that race, It burns with a beacon of wonderful stars On a banner of infinite space

It lifts where the battles are blown, Where the thunders are hurtled and hurled, It lightens the loads of the weak of the earth And guards at the gates of the world!

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INSURANCE

SUGGESTIONS

CONVINCING evidence of the value of business insurance has been found in the case of the late Lewis W. Parker, a prominent South Carolina cotton manufacturer, and the cotton mills company of which he was the bead. The company had, for its own protection, insured Mr. Parker's life for \$500,000. At the outbreak of the European war Mr. Parker, who had gone too extensively into cotton. who had gone too extensively into cotton, suffered reverses. He retired from the presidency heavily indebted to the company and the latter was so embarrassed that it was forced into reorganization. But this proceeding was presently stopped, for Mr. Parker died and the half million of insurance money was paid to the company. On account of this the company financial condition was so improved that it was able to resume business. Concrete instances of this sort, and the fact that bankers now hesitate to make loans to firms carrying no business insurance, should commend this style of insurance to every man conducting a business enterprise, no less to the man who has loved ones dependent upon him and for whom no other pro-vision than life insurance can be made.

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JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS



BANK WORKERS STRONG FOR PREPAREDNESS

yees of the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis have been organized company with their own band (shown in the photo). The men seek to for possible military service. The company has a membership of 100. Uniequipment have been ordered and the company will be brought to a high degree of efficiency by competent drill masters.

MANY wonder, with such favorable conditions, why the stock market does not show greater strength. We fail to appreciate the extent of the foreign liquidation of American securities. It has been going on under the pressure of the foreign governments, and especially of Great Britain and France, ever since the outbreak of the war.

It is generally believed that a careful plan of campaign has been arranged by these governments with representatives of certain influential banking and brokerage houses in New York to make a strong market for securities, especially railroads, that are largely held abroad. It will be noticed that whenever these advance, large holdings come upon the market and prices drop off.

We are told that this foreign liquidation has run its course, but we need not delude ourselves on this point, for notice was re-cently given in the House of Commons that an additional income tax will be charged on the income from American securities which the British Treasury has offered to purchase but which have not been turned in. The cable bluntly says that "the object of this is to compel the sale to the Government of American securities hitherto withheld by the owners."

Just as long as this pressure continues the stock market must feel its effects. But for this pressure there would have been a general advance, especially in high-class rail-road and industrial securities, long before this, but whenever the market moves up-ward under a fresh impulse of buying, liquidation of foreign holdings increases, and as there are more sellers than buyers, the market weakens.

There will be a time when this liquidation will lighten, either because of a possible armistice, or because we have absorbed all that Europe has to sell, though this is a pretty big bite. Careful investors, believing that the crops

will be about the average and that we are nearing the end of the era of destructive legislation, are buying good stocks on reac-tions in the belief that a rise is due before fall. Speculators are buying the cheaper stocks of good grade with knowledge that a rise of the dividend-payers always carries with it a sympathetic rise in the entire

F. Altoona, Pa.: First National Copper is not in my opinion a good purchase at any price. The company is a Tom Lawson enterprise. The stock is very speculative and prudent investors avoid it.

M., Cleveland, Ohlo: Sinclair Oil & Refining Co. is too new for a definite forecast. It controls large properties, part productive. But until it has earned dividends, its securities are speculative.

T. Lowell, Mass.: I do not advise the purchase of stock of the Universal Oil & Gas Company as an investment. You would be better off with a less number of shares of the Standard Oil subsidiaries, paying good dividends.

S., Seaford, L. I.: Any of the standard dividend paying stocks bought on reactions would be autiable substitute for the speculative stock you mention. No one can tell what price C. R. I. & P. will sell at after reorganization and assessment.

C., Mendham, N. J.: Federal Aircraft & Motor Corporation. being a new and undeveloped enterprise, is far from being "a good investment" for a working woman. It would be better for you to invest your money in standard dividend-paying stocks, bought on the partial payment plan.

S., Huntingdon, Pa.: Interest on the Kansas City & Pacific first mortgage 4 per cent. bondswas defaulted in February last. The bonds, amounting to \$2,500,000, are a first lien on 130 miles of road and should come through the reorganization of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway safely.

B., Boston, Mass.: Colorado Fuel & Iron is sharing in the present prosperity of the steel companies. Its earnings are large. It is not a dividend payer but its stock looks attractive as a speculation. The company's outstanding stock is \$34,235,500 common, \$2,000,000 preferred, par \$100.

G. L., Dover, Del.: 1. I do not advise the purchase of the stock of the Sun Company. Better puryour funds in one of the well-established, dividend-paying oil stocks. 2: I see nothing attractive, from the investment standpoint, in the stock of the Thomas Aeroplane Corporation. Careful investors prefer the well-established dividend-payers.

F., Buffalo, N. Y.: Boston & Montans Development, par \$5, is selling at about \$2. Its capital stock is \$15,000,000. It was organized in 1913, but though the property is promising, no dividends have as yet been declared. The development of the property has been hindered by lack of cheap transportation facilities. This is now being overcome. Despite the improved prospects the stock must be regarded only as a speculation. I cannot give you quotations on the stock two years ago.

M., Buffalo, N. Y.: There has been no court ruling to make C. R. I. & P., though in receivers hands, has shown such large earnings that many think it does not need reorganization, but the old Rock Island Co. has been dissolved and its stock has sold lately at about \$20. If you hold it until after corganization you should be prepared to pay an assessment, but for the

tion.

C., Galveston, Texas: The best oil stocks are the issues of the Standard Oil group, with the Standard Oil of New Jersey or of Indiana near the head, but S. O. of Ohio, of California and of other States are attractive. They are not listed on the New York Stock Exchange, probably because their managers do not like the publicity requirements of that organization. All the standard dividend payers—railroad, public utility and industrial stocks—are good purchases on reactions. Emerson Phonograph and Flemish-Lynn Phonograph have not



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JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS

Continued from page 758)

(Continued from page 7

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presents the mature opinions of a successful business man who is broadminded, tolerant and judicial. He convicts Socialism from the mouths of its own advocates. Nevertheless, he favors a large measure of community welfare action, and would have the sentiment of fraternity influence men more strongly. He is a believer in the value of moral and mental education, finds in ignerance one of the chief obstacles to high norance one of the chief obstacles to human success, and holds that the stability of a vestments, the partial payment plan makes a rong appeal. This method of buying securities, rong appeal to the most statement, it is sued by Sheldon, Morgan Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 42 Broad asy, New York City. This booklet will be sent to on request. The \$100 bond has become one of the most pullar of securities, especially when it yields more buying the property of the people. The book is written in popular language and its message, it is to be hoped, will reach many readers. New York: Parke, Austin and recialists in odd lots, 61 Broadway. New York Lipscomb. Price, \$1.

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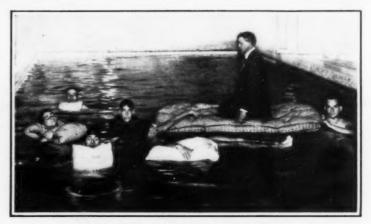
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PILLOWS AS LIFE PRESERVERS



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passengers had been able to grab the pillows and mattresses in their berths and jump overboard, using the sleeping conveniences as life preservers, it is probable that a greater percentage of those on board would have been saved. The appalling loss of life that has occurred in the past few years on the water, especially on the Titanic, Lusitania and Eastland, lends public interest to any means by which such losses may be reduced.

Realizing that many drownings have following statement:

Realizing that many drownings have occurred in recent years under conditions in which a few hours of grace would have resulted in rescue, Lieutenant S. P. Edmonds, of the United States Coast Guard, retired, who is now living at Newark, N. J., recently evolved a new form of life preserver which holds the heads of conscious or unconscious persons out of water for an in-definite period, the buoyant properties being

due to kapok, a vegetable fiber.

Lieutenant Edmonds is a graduate of the

IF, when the *Titanic* struck an iceberg, the carried the relief funds to Europe on the passengers had been able to grab the cruiser *Tennessee* at the beginning of the

following statement:
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BOOKS WORTH WHILE

THE PUBLIC A RAILROAD DIRECTOR

DOES the public appreciate the fact that it has been given a seat upon the loard of directors of every railroad in the rountry? Mr. Ballard Dunn of the Association of Western Railways, in addressing the Denver Ad Club, makes the point that the creation of the Interstate Commerce Commission had this effect, and that in handling the present demand for increased wages the railroads are putting it squarely up to the public to say whether it is to be a real director or a dummy one. If the wage increase of \$100,000,000 be granted, the public that sits upon the board of directors will have to pay for it. "And should they declare in favor of this increase in wages," said Mr. Dunn, "they must at the same time declare in favor of the increase in rates." The hope of the railroads is not for less, but more, regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission, that not only freight and passenger rates, but the issuance of railroad securities be regulated by the Commission, and that the question of railroad expense, the most important element of which is wages, be supervised by the Commission. "Now that we are arrived at the closing era of watered stock, let us be sure," says Mr. Dunn, "that we do not usher in an era of watered wages. The public has had to pay for the watered stock. The public will also have to pay for the watered wages." The 1916 wage demand is that eight hours "or less," 100 miles "or less" constitute a day's work, that a full day's pay be granted whether one travels one mile or 100 miles, and that time and a half or extra mileage be paid for the least overstepping of eight hours or 100 miles. Mr. Dunn calls the "or less" clause a scheme of watered wages. "It should be impossible for any body of men to insist upon a penalty payment for overtime, and demand a full day's pay for less than a full day's pay for less than a full day's pay for less than a full day's work," he says.

HEARTS AND FACES

IN "Hearts and Faces," John Murray Gibbon, formerly editor of Black and White of London, England, and now connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, has given the world a novel of distinct attractiveness and promise. It



JOHN MURRAY GIBBON

describes the romantic experiences of a young Scotchman, George Grange, who cuts short a university course of study for the pursuit of art and who becomes in time a noted painter. The author depicts the fascinating life of art students and artists in London and Paris with sure personal knowledge and local color. Besides telling a vivid human interest tale, his descriptions and his studio dialogues are technically accurate. The portrayal of the hero at various stages of his progress is an excellent piece of drawing of character and developing skill. The minor figures in the story, Scotchmen and others, are well delineated. One of these, the old painter, Nathaniel Reid, is such an original and striking personality that we hope Mr. Gibbon will be inspired to write a book about him. John Lane Co., New York, Price \$1.35 net.



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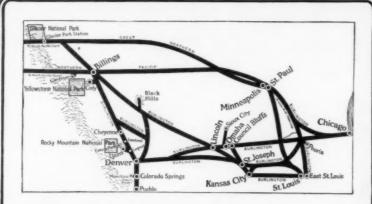
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LITTLE GLIMPSES OF MEXICO

BT PANCHA PAJARO

EDITOR'S NOTE-The writer of this sketch is an American woman residing along the Mexican border, whose knowledge of Mexican ways and speech allows her to mingle with the eople and learn what they say among them-

Y journeyings into Mexico were attended with especial interest during the time of the Juarez conference between General Scott and General Obregon. I talked a little and listened a great deal to what was being said in the cafés and the plazas. One day I went to Hermonsillo. The railroad fare was one dollar and I jogged along in a Mexican train full of every class and description of native for a whole twelve hours for my money. The only other Americans aboard were a lawyer and his clients—rich mining men. The lawyer had clients—rich mining men. The lawyer had lived in Mexico City for five years and had just come from there. He said that the once lovely capital is now sadly demolished, the streets torn up, buildings disfigured, hardly a cab left to be hired, all the horses having been "conscripted" by the army. Plumbing has been torn out of the hotels and the arr has been torn out of the notes and the art decorations broken and defaced. This gentleman and myself were of the same opinion as to the effect of the conference on the average Mexican. The heads of the defacto government may understand the spirit of our attitude or appreciate the patience of fifty-five years, and, if more stable in their own positions, might influence the Mexican people to profit by the conciliatory at-titude of the United States. But such, alas! is not the case. The great majority of Mexicans regard the concessions of the Juarez conference as an evidence of our

Several days ago I was dining in a restaurant in a Mexican town which I must not name here. The tables were filled. A Mexican officer, very dapper and important, came in with a good-looking young man in civilian clothes. They sat down at my table. I looked as stupid and uninterested as I could when they frankly discussed me for a moment in Spanish. I did not understand their language, that was certain, they agreed. They then proceeded to discuss their business and I might have been the salt cruet for all that I hindered their remarks. They were Señor Serano, Chief of Staff to the Minister of War, and Señor Obregon, younger brother of the general of that name. They were on their way to the conference at Juarez and their conversation gave me an interesting side-light on their thought. They were full of resentment and were scornful of our administration. One thing struck me forcefully. They were sure that the withdrawal of our troops would be that the withdrawal of our troops would be requested and equally certain that it would be refused. The time, they said, was unpropitious. A year earlier or later, involving no question of a presidential election, and there would have been no expedition, said Señor Serano. I wonder if they spoke the mind of the majority of Mexicans?

General Obregon, the Minister of War, is a native of Sonora, where before he became a fighter he was a garbanzo raiser, as were his people before him. His bride lived in Nogales, Sonora. She was a refugee from the Villista governor, Maytorena. Her family are also garbanzo cultivators, and are owners of a great deal of real estate and are otherwise wealthy. It is said that the family paid \$100,000 immunity money to the Villista rulers. Obregon owed his first success as a soldier to the fact that his followers were a band of Yaqui Indians. The peon Mexican regards the Yaqui with The peon Mexican regards the Yaqui with a peculiar, deep-rooted fear and horror. Obregon had a faculty for handling Yaquis and so swept all before him. Those who know him well say he is a powerful man but not a truly big one. "A good fighter, but a bad friend," is the way he was summed in the result of the content of th up to me.

"After All"

is a surprising story of married life, by Richard Washburn Child. And whether married or single, you will enjoy reading it in the June 17th issue of



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is the title of this striking picture painted by James Montgomery Flagg for Judge. (The colored original shows the "fire.")

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